The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4477. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation,)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

HAS PERFORMED MORE CURES,
GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,
HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

REMEMBER
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,
AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,
BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.
READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester Penn.:

* * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will we sustained. I do this more cheerfully, as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it, with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.:

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms, after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life. The good effects of the bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by them. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach, by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from dyspepsia to give your bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service. Yours truly,

A. M. SPANGLER.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor of the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

RESPECTED SIR: I have been troubled with dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles. Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single bottle $1, or a half-dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 ARCH-ST..
Philadelphia, Penn.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)
Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Constitutional Amendment Question.

The Report Referred Back Without Instructions.

Mr. Wilson's Bill to Reorganize the Militia.

The General Government to have Control.

The Civil Rights Bill Warmly Discussed in the Senate.

Information About Mexican Affairs and the Shenandoah.

Important Decision as to Claims from Southern States.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The final disposition made to-day of the constitutional amendment in the House was in exact accordance with the intimation given in my dispatches of last evening, viz., its recommittal to the joint committee without instructions. That disposition affords a pretty good index of the change which has taken place in the feelings of the House on the general subject of reconstruction. The debate had developed in the first place a very decided opposition to that particular amendment from opposite quarters. Some of the radicals opposed it because it recognized the fact, if not the right, of States to deny or abridge suffrage on account of color. Others oppose it because of its apparent connection with the general scheme of reconstruction, based upon the assumption that the States are out of the Union, and therefore not entitled to the protection which the constitution throws around all the States against the arbitrary will of Congress. When the debate closed on Monday, it was clear that the whole project of the Joint Committee was in imminent danger of an immediate and disastrous defeat. If the amendment had then been brought to a direct vote, it would inevitably have been lost. Mr. Griswold, of New-York, moved to recommit the whole subject to the Joint Committee, which was equivalent to a declaration that it had failed utterly to present even the beginning of a scheme of restoration acceptable to the House. That motion would have been carried undoubtedly by a majority of the whole House. By the time it came up to-day the radicals had made up their minds that it would be better to acquiesce in this result than to resist it with the certainty of defeat, and Mr. Stevens was anxious that there should be no appearance of a contest on that point; he, therefore, made a few remarks indicating his purpose to assent to the motion, and Mr. Conkling made a special point of urging the friends of the pending amendment to vote for sending it back to the committee. This was for the purpose of seeming still to direct the action of the majority in the House. As it goes back to the same committee which reported it, without instructions of any kind from the House, the only effect which it can have will be to enable the committee to make one more experiment in hopes of better success. It seems probable that the committee will do nothing more than report back the same amendment with such changes in its phraseology as may relieve it from some of the criticisms passed upon it.

IMPORTANT QUESTION DISPOSED OF.

One of the most important of the great questions pending in Congress was disposed of this afternoon, so far as the House is concerned, by the adoption of the resolution of the Committee on Claims respecting all claims by citizens of the States lately in rebellion growing out of the destruction, or appropriation of, or damage of property by the army or navy while engaged in suppressing rebellion.

Mr. Delano, Chairman of the committee, explained in a brief and able speech the reasoning by which he arrived at the conclusions embodied in his report of the committee's determination, and as expressed in the resolution. This determination was not the result of a legal view of the rights of claimants, but was founded upon purely equitable principles to which was added the utter impracticability of adopting any general plan or law which would enable the government to discover where a claim was owned by a loyal or disloyal person. And as an illustration of this view, Mr. Delano related the history of a claim for $6,000 presented by an undoubted loyal man, and twice reported on favorably heretofore in the House. A recent examination of that claim disclosed that it embraced sixty items belonging to sixty persons as to whose loyalty there was no proof whatever but most of these claimants were now known to be disloyal. The person nominally owning and presenting the claim had for purposes of speculation, or otherwise not explained, got hold of these sixty claims and demanded payment from Congress. Mr. Delano said, in answer to a question by Mr. Conkling, that it was difficult to answer what difference there is in law between the claims of a loyal or a disloyal person, and he had searched industriously but in vain for any authority on that point. The calloquy that here ensued between Mr. Delano of the committee and Messrs. Conkling, Smith, Garfield, Ward, Miblack, Thornton, and other members of the House, disclosed a diversity of opinion as to the equity of claims of certain classes and of the legal rights of claimants excluded by the report and resolutions to which as some of these gentlemen argue the faith of the government has been pledged. As for example. Supplies taken by military commanders and receipted for and claims arising out of the destruction of buildings for the purpose of erecting fortifications, the houses having been previously appraised and receipted for. The Chairman explained that the committee had necessarily thrown out all claims growing out of the ravages of war, as well as for the uses of the army, from States lately in rebellion, and including cases of loyal citizens, who, because of their loyalty, had suffered from acts of the rebels. As far as the discussion progressed, it was apparent that notwithstanding this diversity of opinion as to particular classes of claims, the House was nearly unanimous and quite firm in its support of the resolution, upon the grounds of impracticability and impolicy, some arguing that the recognition of these claims would double the national debt and lead thereby inevitably to repudiation, disgrace and ruin. It was intimated by one member, Mr. Thornton, that a special tribunal might possibly be established by law to take up the claims upon some general rule determine what class should be paid, and what should be rejected, and that action now was premature, and should be postponed until the lately rebellious States are represented in Congress, for it was plain that some time hence loyal citizens of the South should be reimbursed for supplies furnished the Union armies. As the consideration of this resolution progressed, it became plainly evident that, as in the discussion of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, each member of the House had perhaps a peculiar notion on the subject, and could, if permitted, name his remedy, and accordingly a proposition for general debate was made, but in the hubub and confusion of twenty or more tongues all running at once, somebody on the Democratic side was erroneously supposed to have made objection to discussion, and the other side thereupon put the resolution to vote instanter, under the whip and spur of the previous question, and so the resolution of the committee was adopted as reported. The disposition of this matter will have an important bearing upon the reconstruction, as very able constitutional lawyers assert that the legality of these claims will be affected by the status that may be given the Southern States, viz.: Whether they be treated as States or as conquered territory.

INFORMATION ABOUT NEGOTIATIONS WITH MEXICO IN 1861.

The message of the President, in answer to the Senate inquiry for information relative to negotiations in 1861 with Mexico, for the purpose of marching United States troops from Guaymas to Arizona, through Mexico, incloses papers upon the subject from the State Department, from which it appears that under date of May 4, 1861, Señor Romero called the attention of Mr. Seward to a project of Southern men for seizing Mexico and establishing slavery therein, and declared that "Mexico conquered independence through the blood of her children, and will maintain it to the last against any invader who may attempt to take it from her, and that she will never consent that any human being shall be reduced to slavery within its territory. It is a free country, in which no man is born a slave, and in treading upon which liberty returns to those who may be fore have had the misfortune to lose it." He, therefore, wished to arrange between Mexico and the United States a treaty which shall guarantee the boundaries of the Mexican republic as now agreed upon, and prevent the introduction of slavery into Mexican territory. He would make an indispensable condition to such treaty or arrangement, that no European nations should participate therein, lest it might become a motive or pretext for the intervention of that continent in the affairs of the republic in particular and America in general.

Mr. Seward replied, May 7, that such designs of the insurgents here against the peace of Mexico cannot be carried into effect if their designs against their own government are prevented. He says that full instructions were given to Mr. Corwin to establish such relations with Mexico and the other American republics as will strengthen their power and enable them to maintain independence of every influence coming from the other hemisphere.

In another letter of the same date he asks permission from the Mexican government for the passage of troops through Mexican territory for concentration in Arizona.

Señor Romero, Aug. 20, communicated the desired permission.

Mr. Seward acknowledges the liberal and magnanimous exhibition of confidence, and promises that Mexico shall have no occasion to regret the courtesy.

THE LATE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

On the 6th inst., acting Secretary of State Hunter wrote to our Consul at Liverpool that it was to be regretted that his apparently sufficient provision for sending the *Shenandoah* (rebel privateer) to this country proved abortive, and that she was compelled to put pack to Liverpool. He apprehends that Consul Dudley's application to Admiral Goldsborough for officers and crew to take charge of her in another trial to cross the Atlantic will not succeed, as it is questionable whether he can spare them. He says that the voyage of that vessel hither at this season must be hazardous, and judging from the reports of the weather from day to day, storms have been so frequent and violent that his failure to arrive is not to be wondered at, and advising him to retain the vessel, if not already under way, until otherwise instructed, taking measures for her safe custody meanwhile.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATOR.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in their report sustaining the legality of Hon. John P. Stockton's election as Senator from New-Jersey find no question to examine except that furnished by the fact, that a plurality, instead of a majority over all, voted for him at the joint meeting. They find further such fact to be no impediment, if accomplished by authority of law as in the case of many, perhaps a majority, of the members of the national House of Representatives. In this case the constitution of New-Jersey makes a joint meeting a Legislatue in itself, and while the laws of that State are silent upon the subject of a plurality election, they do authorize the election of Senators by a joint meeting, whose uniform practice since the foundation of the government has been to prescribe its own rules, by which at one time a majority over all would be required to elect, at another, a majority of those present, and at another, election by acclamation. The conclusion is, therefore, that the meeting had the right to prescribe the rule under which it acted, and that he was elected not simply by the will of those who voted for him, but by the will of the joint meeting which made the rule.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The House Judiciary Committee, upon application of Messrs. Robinson, Boyden and Doherty, to-day reconsidered the vote upon Mr. Dawes' bill to amend the act allowing State cases to be removed to the United States Court, which is intended to defeat the Massachusetts liquor cases, and return the cases lately removed to the Circuit Court in that State to the State Courts. The committee will hear the question argued on Wednesday, by Mr. N. Richardson, of Massachusetts.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Trumbull's bill guaranteeing civil rights to all the citizens of the United States, without regard to color or condition, was up again as the regular order. Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, made a long speech, generally in opposition to the main features of the bill; during which he enunciated the rather startling proposition that the acts of the people of the Southern States while they were under the domination of rebel forces and beyond the protection of the government could not be deemed treason. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, replied in a speech as extremely radical as Mr. Cowan's was extremely conservative.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill from the Senate came up in the House this afternoon, and Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Select Committee on Freedmen, spoke at length in explanation of the objects of the bill. It will continue under discussion as the regular business after the morning hour until disposed of.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads have decided to report favorably on the Postmaster-General's recommendation for the prepayment of postage on all printed matter. A bill will soon be introduced for that purpose.

SIXTY-NINE SPEECHES TO BE DELIVERED ON THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

Sixty-nine members of the House of Representatives have made preparations for the delivery of speeches on the subject of reconstruction. Their names have all been entered for that purpose and they will speak in rotation.

JONES VS. THOMAS.

The telegraph last night made us say that Gen. Thomas Jones makes a very cheerful and encouraging statement of affairs in Tennessee, &c. Now, Gen. Jones may have made such cheerful statement, but if he said anything of the kind, we haven't heard of it. Gen. Jones may be a very important person, but we have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, nor any reliable information that such an individual exists. What, therefore, Gen. Jones says may not have great weight in determining the animus of the Tennesseeans, but if Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, who is in command of the military department of which Tennessee is a part, and who is intimately acquainted with affairs, should say what the wires make Jones say, we should attach much importance to his statement. It *was* Gen. G. H. Thomas who said the cheerful things, and our dispatch, as written, asserts that he did so report.

NATIONAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue from the 1st day of January inst. up to this evening amount to one hundred and ninety-nine millions eight hundred thousand dollrs.

FINANCIAL RUMORS.

Speculators have been busy to-day in reporting the rejection, by the Ways and Means Committee, of Mr. McCulloch's loan bill. To this is attributed the rise in gold yesterday and to-day. The facts are that as yet the committee have not yet taken a vote on Mr. McCulloch's bill, and furthermore, the committee have determined to report no bill that does not meet the approval of Secretary McCulloch, whether it be his own or that of some other person.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The President's usual weekly reception to-night is very largely attended. The catalogue of distinguished personages in the Capital increases with the progress of the season. Senator and Mrs. Harris are also giving their second reception this evening, which is as replete as usual with social elegance, cultivation and enjoyment.

VIRGINIA SENATORS.

The Senatorial question was revived in the Virginia Legislature to-day, and an effort will be made to declare vacant the seats now claimed by Messrs. Underwood and Segar by virtue of an election by the loyal Legislature at Alexandria. The clamor among the original Union men for the removal of Gov. Peirpoint is increasing. They deem Mr. Peirpoint too pliable in the hands of Virginia secessionists, and want that State to pass through the purging process of a provisional governorship. The success of their effort is doubtful, but the peace of Virginia will greatly depend upon the action of its Legislature.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Among the distinguished persons on the floor of the House to-day were Speaker Tremaine, of the New-York Legislature; Hon. D. A. Wells, of the Revenue Commission; Maj.-Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, and the members of the Canadian Reciprocity delegation. Mr. Tremaine had an interview with the President this evening.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Don Luis Guerra de la Vega as Consul of Spain at New-York.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Tuesday, Jan. 30.

A NATIONAL MILITIA.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia and organizing an active volunteer militia throughout the United States.

Section first repeals the acts of May 8, 1792, and March 2, 1863.

Section second declares that all able-bodied citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become citizens, between 20 and 45 years of age shall be enrolled in the militia.

Section third exempts from militia duty the Vice-President of the United States, the judicial and executive officers of the government, members of both Houses of Congress and their officers, Custom-house officers and clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots, mariners actually employed in sea service, officers who have served three years in the army or navy, all officers and workmen employed in armories, Postmasters, Assistant Postmasters and clerks, post-riders, post officers and stage-drivers employed in care or conveyance of the United States mail, ferrymen of any ferry on a post-road, telegraph operators when employed as such, Quakers and Shakers, and all who are or may be hereafter exempted by State law.

Section four prohibits the enrollment of idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers or criminals; and if convicted of crime after enrollment to be stricken from the rolls.

Section five creates a bureau of militia in the War Department, which shall have the execution of this and all other laws respecting the militia.

Section six provides that the chief officer of the bureau shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall have rank and pay of a Colonel of cavalry, and shall make provisions for enrolling, organizing, arming and equiping the militia, prescribe rules for discipline, superintendence, distribution and care of arms and equipments, and shall furnish the Secretary of War with a special abstract of the annual returns of the militia, which shall be laid before Congress on or before Feb. 1 in each year.

Section seven provides for the appointment and classification of the clerks of the Bureau of Militia.

Section eight provides for the appointment of one Adjutant-General of Militia in each State, who shall distribute orders, attend reviews, furnish blank forms of returns required, and explain them when necessary, receive returns of militia throughout the State, report condition of arms, equipment, &c., and make returns to the Adjutant-General of Militia of the United States, annually, before the 1st of November.

Section nine provides that the militia, when called out by the President, shall have the same pay, rations and emoluments, and if killed or wounded in the line of duty, to have the same pension given to them, their widows or children, as is provided by law for officers and soldiers of the United States army of like grades.

Section ten directs the organization in each State of one regiment of active volunteer militia in each Congressional District, one in each territory, and one in the District of Columbia.

Section eleven provides that the members of the volunteer militia shall be citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intentions to become such, between twenty-one and thirty-five years of age, and residents of the State or district in which they are enrolled.

Section twelve—The volunteer militia is to be enrolled for six years, or during the war if war be declared within that period; and those who serve faithfully and continuously for six years or during any war, to receive an honorable discharge from the Adjutant-General of Militia, under seal of the War Department, which shall exempt them from further military duty.

Section thirteen provides that the volunteer militia shall be an infantry force, and prescribes its organization, which is the same as volunteer infantry during the war.

Section fourteen provides that the officers shall be appointed by Governors of States and by the President in the District of Columbia, and shall be selected from persons who have been examined by a military board appointed by the same authorities. Regimental Commanders are to appoint their own non-commissioned officers.

The last section provides that the President may order the whole or any part of the volunteer militia into the service of the United States during insurrection, rebellion, foreign war or obstruction of the laws too strong for the civil authorities to overcome, or upon apprehension of either. And any member, who shall fail to appear without valid excuse may be tried by court-martial for desertion.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

POST-OFFICE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the Post-office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines along the principal mail routes, or such of them as it may deem necessary, or to contract with such lines as may be already established, if that shall be deemed more advisable, for the use and control of such lines; and, in connection with the postal business, to establish offices at such points as may be determined upon, open at all hours to the public and the press for safe and speedy transmission of dispatches, under proper regulations and at fixed minimum rates; the committee to report by bill or otherwise.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. Grimes presented the memorial of the Iowa Legislature, in favor of the equalization of bounties, which was referred to the Military Committee.

COLORADO.

Mr. Stewart presented the memorial of the Colorado Congressional delegation, asking for admission to Congress.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for the abolition of all distinctions on account of color were presented by Messrs. Sumner and Howard.

Mr. Harris presented the petition of men in the Signal Corps, asking for discharge from the service; which was referred to the Military Committee.

MONEY FOR THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Mr. Fessenden introduced a joint resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the payment of $10,000, or so much thereof as is necessary to defray the expenses of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for a copy of the report of Gen. Sherman of his observations in the States within his department in his recent tour of inspection.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATOR QUESTION.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported on the subject of the election of Hon. John P. Stockton, Senator from New-Jersey, and the protest of the Legislature of New-Jersey against his election, that Mr. Stockton was duly elected, and is entitled to a seat in the Senate from the 4th of March, 1865.

The report was ordered to be printed.

SALE OF STAMPS.

Mr. Dixon called up the bill for the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes on credit.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Pending the discussion on this subject, the morning hour expired, and the chair announced that the bill to protect all persons in the United States in the enjoyment of their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication was before the Senate. The question was upon the adoption of Mr. Trumbull's amendment to insert after the enacting clause the words, "That all persons of African descent, born in this country, are hereby declared citizens of the United States."

Mr. Saulsbury, (Dem.) called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Van Winkle spoke against the amendment. He did not think it wise or constitutional to adopt it.

Mr. Trumbull withdrew the amendment above stated, and offered in lieu of it the following: "That all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, without any distinction of color, &c."

Mr. Guthrie (Dem.) inquired if Mr. Trumbull intended to naturalize Indians?

Mr. Trumbull said we deal with Indians by treaty and not by law, unless in reference to those who are incorporated into the United States and are subject to taxation.

Mr. Cowan called attention to the fact that this amendment would naturalize a great number of Chinese children in California.

Mr. Trumbull said the children of Chinese parents born in this country were citizens. If this were not true, there were many counties in Pennsylvania so inhabited by Germans that there must be very few citizens in them.

Mr. Cowan said it must be remembered that a German was not a Chinaman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lane said there were Indians in Kansas who owned lands, but were not citizens.

Mr. Henderson asked Mr. Lane if he did not a year ago say that the best race of men he ever saw was a mixture of negroes and Indians in Kansas.

Mr. Lane said this mixed race lived south of Kansas. He still adhered to the assertion quoted by Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Cowan denied that it was the intention of the framers of this government to provide for the naturalization of Asiatics. Speaking of the merits of the bill Mr. Cowan said the second section of the Constitutional Amendment gave no authority to pass such a measure. The amendment was intended simply to strike the shackles from the slave. The second clause only contemplated legislation to do this. The bill under consideration, he said, repealed some of the laws of Pennsylvania and rendered Judges of the State Courts liable to prosecution.

Mr. Stewart asked Mr. Cowan if the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 did not provide the same punishment for State Judges.

Mr. Cowan replied that it did. He was always opposed to that Fugitive Slave Law, however. Mr. Cowan, in the course of his remarks, said the government of the United States did not do its duty to the people of the South immediately before the war. It afforded no protection to Union men in the South; and there was at one time a majority of Union men in every Southern State.

Mr. Fessenden put the question whether, if a majority or the whole people of the Southern States had been in favor of secession, would that fact have altered the status of the rebellion.

Mr. Cowan said that question was not before him; he would answer it when it came up. He asked Mr. Fessenden what the United States sent any army South for?

Mr. Fessenden replied—To suppress the rebellion, restore the Union, and certainly to conquer the people.

Mr. Howard called on Mr. Cowan to say whether, if one of the ringleaders of the rebellion were on trial for treason, he (Mr. Cowan) thought it would be a justifiable plea that he only carried out the law of his State in canceling the charge of treason.

Mr. Cowan said—Certainly not.

Mr. Howard asked Mr. Cowan to state where, in his opinion, the crime of treason commenced.

Mr. Cowan said it commenced with making war against the United States, when the United States could protect its citizens.

Mr. Howard inquired if Mr. Cowan meant to say that treason depended on the ability of the United States to make such war.

Mr. Cowan said he would illustrate. Suppose the Michigan State government passed an ordinance of secession, taking that State out of the Union—did Mr. Howard think that in obeying that government he (Mr. Howard) would be guilty of treason?

Mr. Howard replied that he unquestionably would be guilty of treason. In that case it would be for the courts to determine his guilt and punishment; but there was no doubt that he would be subject to trial for treason.

THE REVENUE REPORT.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the Report of the Revenue Commission.

PREVIOUS BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. Howard took the floor on the bill before the Senate. He had recently seen a letter from one of our Generals in Texas, in which the writer states that some time ago a Union man was discovered in Texas who was so imprudent as to raise the Federal flag over his house after the close of the war. He was waited upon by the citizens, and told that the flag must be hauled down; that while the people of Texas might accept the situation of their defeat, they could not submit to anything of this kind. He refused to take down the flag, and he paid for his refusal with his life. This was the spirit of these same reconstructed rebels of the South. They accepted the situation simply—that was all. Mr. Howard stated that when the Constitutional Amendment was before the Judiciary Committee, he was a member of that committee, and the second clause of the amendment he knew to be intended for precisely the kind of legislation now before the Senate. He denied that the only effect of the amendment was to relieve the slave from compulsory service. Such was not the construction intended by the friends of the amendment, nor by the bar of the United States, nor by the liberty-loving people of the United States. Without a law of this kind, he said, the people of the Southern States would have a right to expatriate the freed negro, or to compel him to labor for whatever his old master might choose to pay him, thus reducing him to a state infinitely worse than slavery.

Mr. Lane offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, to insert after the words "foreign Power" the words "or tribal authority."

Mr. Johnson (Dem.) said the amendment of Mr. Trumbull proposed to define citizenship. Nobody was more willing than he to admit that such a definition was desirable. The Dred Scott decision, however, had decided that persons of African descent, whether born in the United States or not, could not be citizens under the constitution, and that decision had not been set aside. It was his opinion that the only way to accomplish the end proposed was by constitutional amendment. Legislation of the kind proposed he thought would leave the question still open as before. He doubted the authority of Congress to pass such a bill. The bill, he said, would affect not only colored but white people. Under it no State could distinguish between the citizen, born on its own soil and the citizen of another State or country emigrating to the State. Mr. Johnson proceeded to speak of the details of the bill, and to show that its operation would conflict with the laws in the State of Maryland and other States regulating the police affairs of such States.

The Senate at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SURRENDER OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution asking for information in regard to the surrender of the pirate vessel *Shenandoah* and inclosing a report thereon from the Acting Secretary of State.

The document was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Provost-Marshal-General relative to the enlistment of one hundred days' men, and the orders connected therewith.

This was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE NAVY.

Mr. Rice, of Mass., introduced a bill providing for the better organization of the Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

Mr. Delano offered a resolution, that until otherwise ordered, Messrs. Byers, Kyle and Johnson, of Arkansas, be invited to occupy seats in the Hall of Representatives.

Mr. Delano said that the resolution merely extended to these gentlemen the courtesy extended to the gentlemen from Tennessee.

The House disagreed to the resolution by a vote of 64 against 94.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1866, and for other purposes, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for this day week.

REPORT ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Laflin, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing twenty thousand copies of the detailed report of all manufactures in the United States, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Laflin read an extract from the Rock Island *Weekly Argus*, which paper stated, as an evidence of the enormous expenses of the last Republican Congress, and its excessive prodigality, that the printing alone cost $200,000,000. He said that, making an allowance for the excess of cyphers, even if the sum were $2,000,000, it would be altogether too large. The Committee on Printing had obtained information from the Superintendent of Printing by which it appeared that the amount paid out for the printing of the last Congress was $700,618, of which $420,000 was for the House.

Mr. Hubbard, of Conn., asked leave to offer a resolution, (but objection was made,) that this House will coöperate with the Secretary of the Treasury in his efforts to bring the currency of the country to a specie basis.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, proposing an amendment to the constitution in relation to representation and direct taxes.

Mr. Hogan, not having an opportunity to make a speech, obtained permission to write and print one.

Mr. Stevens withdrew his demand for the previous question, expressing the hope that the resolution would now be recommitted to the Committee on Reconstruction, without instructions, together with the pending propositions.

Mr. Conkling, trusted that all the friends of the measure, at least, would consent to this.

The Speaker stated that the question was on the motion of Mr. Le Blond, to refer the whole subject to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The vote having been taken the question was determined in the negative by the following vote—Yeas 37, nays 133.

The House then recommitted the resolution and pending propositions to the Committee on Reconstruction, without instructions.

CLAIMS FROM SOUTHERN CITIZENS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution heretofore reported by Mr. Delano, from the Committee on Claims, namely:

That until otherwise ordered the Committee on Claims be instructed to reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of or damage to property by the army or navy while engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. Delano, in support of the resolution said that there was no obligation on the part of the government to pay for damages by the ravages of war. It often became necessary for the army or navy to destroy the property not only of the guilty whose hands were red with the blood of our legal loyal citizens, but also that of the innocent. A clear line of distinction could not be drawn between such classes, and it would be impracticable to determine who are loyal and who are disloyal. This he illustrated by stating the fact that a claim was pending before the committee for six or eight thousand dollars, presented to them by a loyal man. There have heretofore been two favorable reports on the subject. Sixty of the items were for property destroyed when Gen. Buell commanded in the South, and when there was hope that compensation would be made for the damage. These sixty items came from as many individuals, but when the committee came to scrutinize them, there was no evidence to shew that these sixty persons were loyal men. The claimant had clean hands, but probably made some arrangements to represent the others. But this was not all. If inquiry were made as to the loyalty of individuals, every one could give some evidence of loyalty by the procurement of *ex parte* affidavits. These and like considerations had brought the committee to the unanimous conclusion that the effort to discriminate would be an impossibility.

Mr. Niblack, of the Committee on Claims, did not fully concur with the conclusion of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Delano, but he believed that no committee could take up in detail and examine these claims and make such reports as should be made. There ought to be some general law applicable to all such cases, and not special acts. Besides, the status of the Southern States was yet an open question, and until it was determined by Congress what are their relations, it would be improper for the Committee on Claims to forestall their action. He was under the impression that loyal citizens, as distinguished from rebels in arms, ought to be remembered for damages sustained.

Mr. Ward, of New-York, (Union,) a member of the committee, said that he came reluctantly to the conclusion submitted in the report. He felt that loyal men of the South who were faithful among the faithless, who had risked and suffered all in consequence of their devotion to the Union, were entitled to our warmest sympathies, and should be compensated as far as possible pecuniarily for losses they had sustained in consequence of their adherence to the old flag. But the amount of these losses, the condition of our finances and the difficulty which now exists of separating the loyalist from the traitor admonished him not to open a door that might double our national debt, bring on financial ruin and perhaps repudiation and national disgrace. A result so deplorable all would strive to avoid, and none more so than those noble men to whom the national honor is so dear. As one of the committee he wished it understood that he hoped the decision would not be regarded as final, or bind, as a precedent, those who should come after us, and he hoped the day was not far distant when the clouds which now gather about us shall have vanished; when the difficult work of reconstruction shall be done; when the nation no longer reels under gigantic debt, and when the loyal men of the South shall be clearly ascertained, then that justice shall be done them.

Mr. Thornton, of the committee, concurred in the resolution, but he did not agree with the reasoning of the report. The constitution provides that private property shal not be taken for public uses without just compensation. What difference was there in taking private property from a loyal citizen in a disloyal State? If they could pay in one case why not in the other? There could be no difference merely growing out of the fact of residence.

Mr. Johnson moved that the resolution be laid upon the table; which disagreed to—36 against 118.

The resolution was then agreed to.

SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill providing for a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Kasson offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction consider the expediency of proposing the following several propositions to each of the States lately in rebellion for adoption by the Legislatures or conventions thereof as a fundamental compact between each of said States and the United States, irrepealable without mutual consent:

First—No ordinance, regulation or law shall ever be adopted by or have force within said State which shall cause, intend or permit the secession or withdrawal of said State, or of the citizens thereof, from the Union of these States, or the release of the officers or people of said State from their obedience to the Constitution of the United States of America, or from their allegiance to the constitutional government thereof; Second, The right to bring and defend suits in all the courts of said States, and to give testimony therein according to the usual course of law, shall be enjoyed on equal terms by all persons resident therein irrespective of race or color; and all forfeitures, penalties and liabilities under any law in any criminal or other proceeding in punishment of any crime or misdemeanor, shall be applied to and shall bear upon all persons equally, without distinction of race or color. Third, the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property, real, personal and mixed, shall in said State be enjoyed on equal terms by all naturalized citizens and by all persons native born, without distinction of race or color. No law, ordinance or regulation shall be adopted in said State recognizing or creating any doubt of the reliability on the part of said State, or municipal or corporate authority within the jurisdiction thereof, on account of credit, money, material, supplies, personal service, or other consideration whatsoever, taken by or furnished to, or for the aid of any government or authority, or pretended government or authority, or military or naval or civil office, or pretended office, heretofore set up or acting in hostility to the government of the United States, or to be set up or acting hereafter, but all such liabilities shall be void, and no tax shall be imposed, assessed or collected by any authority within said State on account thereof.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, offered several amendments and explained them.

Mr. Donnelly suggested an amendment so as to provide a common-school education for all who may apply therefor.

Mr. Eliot said that the original plan was legislation without precedent in any nation, but which was rendered necessary by the results of the rebellion and the liberation of four millions of persons, whose unpaid labor had enriched their relentless masters. He entered at large into the history of the bureau, saying if it should be withdrawn there would be no protection to the freedmen. But he had no fears that this would be done.

RECESS.

The House agreed to hold a session this evening, for the purpose of affording gentlemen an opportunity to speak on the subject of the President's annual message.

EVENING SESSION.

At half-past seven Mr. Grinnell called the House to order, when Mr. Hubbell, of Ohio, who was entitled to the floor, said that there was a probability of being a thin House in consequence of the President's reception, and, in order to give those present an opportunity to attend it, he moved that the House adjourn.

Two voted in the affirmative and two in the negative. The Speaker pro tem., Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, gave the casting vote with the former, and declared the House adjourned.

This evening had been especially set apart for speech-making, nearly seventy gentlemen having made preparations for that purpose.

FIRES.

Burning of a Jail—Thirteen Lives Lost—Conflagration in a Petroleum Refinery.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* says: that the Jail and City Guard House at Marietta, Georgia, was recently destroyed by fire, and that thirteen prisoners were burned to death.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The petroleum refinery of Mr. James Charters, corner of Johnson and McWharton streets, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. Two of the stills exploded, and a terrible conflagration ensued, seriously injuring three workmen, named Dennis Marsh, Christian Shaffer and John Bailey. The frequent explosions of casks containing crude oil, naptha and benzine made a brilliant display. A large quantity of material and all the buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

A fire commenced at midnight in a block of stores, on Water-street and Delaware-avenue, below Vine-street, occupying the site of the great fire of 1849. Among the sufferers are William B. Jones, Messrs. Budd & Comly, Stephen Cox & Co., Tomlinson & Hill, and John G. Davis.

The contents of the stores were badly burned, and the loss will be heavy. The buildings, owing to substantial character, were not very seriously damaged, the fire being confined to the upper portions.

Messrs. Tomlinson & Hill are the heaviest sufferers by the fire, loosing 1,500 barrels of flour, 2,100 bushels of grain, and 10 tons of mill feed, besides other miscellaneous goods.

Escape of Jack Shepard, Jr., from Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The notorious Jack Shepard, Jr., as he styles himself, again escaped from the Sing Sing prison at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. He dressed himself in citizen's clothes, and seized a horse and sleigh standing in the prison yard, belonging to Mr. Bowen, of the shoe manufactory, and drove leisurely through the village, taking the route toward Pleasantville on the Harlem Railroad.

Jack has about fifteen minutes start of the prison officers, who are in pursuit of him.

Speaker Colfax at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax is announced to speak in Allyn Hall on Saturday evening, under the auspices [illegible]

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A Steamboat Blown Up on the Ohio River.

Large Number of Persons Supposed to be Lost.

STILL ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION

The Miami Blown Up and Burned on the Arkansas River.

Reported Loss of One Hundred and Thirty Lives.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Missouri* exploded her boilers at 2 o'clock this morning at the mouth of Green River. The wreck floated down and sunk a mile and a half above Evansville, Indiana. Her officers and crew numbered about one hundred. A report from Newburgh says only twenty survivors were taken off, including the wounded.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, Jan. 30.

From a gentleman from Newburgh, Ind., we earn that the steamer *Missouri* exploded at about 2 o'clock this morning, opposite Robertson's saw-mill, half a mile below the mouth of Green River. The explosion was distinctly heard all over this city and at Newburgh. The steamer *Dictator* was near the *Missouri* at the time of the explosion, and running alongside took off the survivors.

The *Dictator* touched at Newbury and took on board Drs. W. and Robert Slaughter, but left no list of the lost or saved, and gave but few particulars. The wreck is in possession of the Evansville and Cairo Packet Company.

From a gentleman who got off the boat here last night we learn that there were but five or six ladies on board. He says there were a good many gentlemen on board, but does not know how many.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 30,

It is just reported here that the steamer *Moria* blew up and burned on Sunday last, six miles above the Arkansas River. One hundred and twenty lives were lost.

The safe and some of the books were brought to this city this morning. The cabin register has not been found. The port list shows that the passengers and crew numbered about a hundred.

A report from Newburgh says only about twenty survivors were taken off, including the wounded. Capt. Hurd and his two sons were on board.

CANADA.

Expected Arrival of Lord Monck—Judge Coursal to be Reinstated.

OTTAWA, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Lord Monck is expected to arrive in Canada shortly, when it is reported that an early session of Parliament will be called.

Judge Coursal is to be reinstated.

FROM MOBILE.

Removal of Collector Montague—Destructive Fire.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Collector Montague has been removed from office, and J. M. Tomeney appointed Acting Collector. Mr. Montague's removal was caused by his connection with certain transactions for which Dexter, late special agent of the Treasury Department, is now on trial before a military commission.

A fire last night destroyed the drug-store and building of Johnson & Co., the grocery of Rosenbaum & Co., and the hat-store of Stapleton & Co., all of whom are insured.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Death of an Ex-Governor—State of the River—German Laborers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 29.

Ex-Gov. Rollin died here to-day, suddenly Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day in honor of his memory.

The Mississippi is falling. The great Morganza Levee, in the Parish of Point Coupee, will be repaired in about ten days sufficient to keep the water out.

German laborers and families are arriving at that parish under contracts to labor on the plantations.

The salt mines, now at a stand, near the gulf, will soon be prepared to furnish ten thousand sacks per day for export.

Arrived, steamers *Star of the Union*, *Fung Shuey*, *Flag*, and *Matamoras*, from New-York, and *Raleigh* from Charleston.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,200 bales at 48c. for Middling. MOLASSES, 80c.@90c. for good to prime. COFFEE, 28c.@30c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 146. GOLD, 140. FREIGHTS unchanged.

Trial of Albert L. Starkweather.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.

The trial of Albert L. Starkweather, who murdered his mother and sister at Manchester, in this county, in August last, has been before Chief-Justice Hinman and Judge Pardee, of the Superior Court, since Tuesday last. The defence has been insanity. The arguments of R. D. Hubbard, Esq., State Attorney, and Julius L. Strong, Esq., for the prosecution, and of Charles Chapman and David S. Chapman, Esqs., for the defence, were closed this afternoon. The Chief-Justice will charge the jury tomorrow morning. The case has excited great interest. The court-room has been crowded with spectators each day, and hundreds of ladies have attended The prisoner is but 24 years old.

Marine Intelligence.

The fore-hatch of the bark *Jenny Cobb*, from Rockland for New-Orleans, put into Bermuda on the 13th inst in distress, and with cargo supposed to be on fire. She was opened and the lime inspected. No smoke was discovered, although there was great heat. No more fire was feared. The hatches were closed, to remain so for one week.

Explosion of a Railroad Engine.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

An engine on the Lowell Railroad exploded yesterday afternoon while standing on a side track at Winchester. Mr. Pingrel, the engineer, was badly scalded, and a flagman severely, and it is feared, fatally injured.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active at $1 23½@$123¾ for No. 1 and 83½c.@83¾c. for No. 2. CORN dull. OATS dull. HIGHWINES dull. MESS PORK active and advanced 25c.@50c.; sales 2,000 bbls. at $26 25@$27, closing at $26 50; Prime Mess held at $24; Ordinary Mess quiet at $25. GREEN MEATS in moderate request; hams 15c.@15½c.; shoulders 9c.; rough sides, 12½c. LARD steady at 16¾c.@17c. BULK and ENGLISH MEATS nominal. HOGS less active at $9@$9 50; dressed firm, opening at a decline of 25c., closing quiet at $10 75@$11. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 2,100 Hogs, 10,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

PETROLEUM dull at 31c.@32c. for Crude, 50c.@52c. for Refined in bond, and 68c.@72c. for free. FLOUR dull; prices unaltered. WHEAT dull; sales of common to choice Red at $2@$2 25, and White at $2 40@$2 70. CORN dull; sales 2,500 bushels Yellow at 73c. MESS PORK $31@$32. LARD firm at 18½c.@18¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR dull; high grades 25c. lower. WHEAT dull; Red 2c.@3c. lower. CORN active; White, 93c.@95c.; Yellow, 80c. OATS firm at 49c. SEEDS very active; Clover at $8@$8 50 ℔ ton; Timothy, $4@$4 50. PROVISIONS steady; Bulk Shoulders 12½c. WHISKY dull at $2 31.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR steady. HOGS active at $11 50@$11 60; RECEIPTS $1,500. PROVISIONS firmer; 1,000 bbls. Mess Pork sold at $28 50; more buyers than sellers. Green meats steady. LARD in good demand at 17½c. WHISKY unchanged. Gold 140¾.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86; Morris Canal, 76; Reading R. R., 49½; Pennsylvania R. R., 51¼; American Gold, 140¼; Sight Ex-

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.	103¾	500	Erie Railroad	81¼
18,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	102	100	do	81¼
8,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'62	102¾	1200	do	81⅜
70,000	do.	102⅞	300	do.....2d call	81¾
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93	100	do	81½
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	98⅞	300	do	81⅜
2,000	do ....2d Ser.	98½	100	do.....s30	81
80,000	do	98⅝	200	Reading R.	98¾
5,000	do.....Small	99⅛	100	do	98⅞
5,000	do.....3d Ser.	98⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	101¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	98⅞	100	M. S. & N. I.....b10	68⅞
1,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty Loan	99½	200	do.....s15	68¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	88⅞	1500	do	68⅞
2,000	do	89	200	do.....b10	69
6,000	Missouri 6s	76	1200	do	69
2,000	Cal. 7s	118	100	do...2d call.s30	68⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	80½
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	600	do	80⅝
3,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102	500	do	81
15,000	Erie 5th M.	92½	300	do	81¼
1,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM.	94	200	do	81⅜
9,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	93½	2000	do	81⅜
50,000	Am. Gold	139⅞	500	do	81½
15	Merchants' Bank	110¼	500	do	81⅝
6	Bank of New-York	110	1300	do	81½
15	Bank of Commerce	104¼	1000	do	81⅝
10	do	105	400	Chic. & N. W.	28¼
30	Am. Exchange Bk.	113	600	do	28¾
40	Bank of Republic	112	900	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	54½
35	Metropol. Bank	120¾	100	do.....s30	54
30	Imp. & Trad. Bank	130	100	do.....c	54¼
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	98	100	Chi. & R. I.	99
70	Ninth Nat. Bank	109¼	100	do	99⅛
10	do	109	300	do	99⅜
30	Western U. Tel	51¾	100	do	99½
50	do	52	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	94
25	Quick. Min. Co.	39	1000	do	93¾
600	do	40	100	do	93⅞
100	Mariposa Pref.	17¾	400	do.....s10	93½
100	Pac. Mail Scrip	165	600	Chi. & Alt....s10	103
500	N. Y. Cen.	91¾	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr	105
200	Hudson River	102	200	New-Jersey Cen	114¼
			50	do	114½
			30	do	114

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	25½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	101¾
100	West. Union Tel	52	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	68⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co.	40¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	115
50	N. Y. Central...b15	92	1400	Clev. & Pitts.	80⅞
700	Erie Railroad	81⅞	300	P., Ft. & Chi.	93⅞
100	Reading R.	98⅞	700	do.....s10	93¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s C.'64	101½	200	Erie Railroad	81
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	101⅝	100	do	81¼
20,000	do	102	50	do	81⅜
100,000	do	101¾	500	do.....2d call	81½
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93	300	Reading R	98
17,000	U. States 7-30s, Second Series	98⅞	150	Mich. Cen. R.	101¾
			30	do	101½
20,000	do	98⅞	14	M. S. & N. I. R.	67⅞
1,000	do....3d Ser.	98½	1000	do	68⅛
2,000	do	98⅝	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	81
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. New Issue	98⅞	200	do.....2d call	81¼
			500	Chi. & N. W.	28¼
5,000	N. Car. 6s	82⅞	500	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	54½
100	Canton Co.	44	300	do	54⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co.	40	2000	do	55
100	West. U. Teleg'h	52¼	100	Chic. & R. Is	99¼
200	N. Y. Central	91¾	100	do	99⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	185	500	P., F. W. & C.	93¾
200	Ill. Central R.	115			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Schuylkill Coal...s3	16	800	Cleve. & P....x-d.c	80¼
200	do.....b3	16	2300	do	80¼
100	do.....b30	16¼	200	do.....b3	80¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	91⅞	200	do	80⅜
700	Erie R.....x-d	80⅞	200	do	80½
400	do.....c	80⅞	1100	do.....b3	80
300	do.....s3	80⅞	200	do	80
300	do.....s3	80⅞	600	do.....s3	79⅞
400	Reading R.	98⅞	200	do	80
100	Mich. S. & N. I....s3	68⅞	500	do.....s60	78⅛
100	do.....c	68¾	100	Chic. & Rk. Is.....c	98⅞
500	do	68⅝	100	do	98⅞
100	do.....b3	68⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.....c	27⅞
400	do	68⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	54
300	do.....c	68⅝	100	do.....s5	53⅞
400	do.....b3	68⅝	100	do.....s15	53⅞
100	do	68⅞	200	P., F.W. & C. x-d.s3	93
100	do.....b4	68⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C. '64.....b3	101¾	200	Wolf Cr. D. C	96¼
900	Schuylkill Coal	16	200	Clev. & P....x-d.b3	80¼
500	do.....b30	16¼	300	do	80⅝
200	do	16½	500	do	80¼
200	New-York Cen	91⅞	200	do.....b3	80⅛
200	do.....s3	91⅝	400	do	80
100	do	91⅞	200	do.....s60	78
300	do.....b3	91⅞	500	do.....b30	80⅛
200	do	91⅞	200	do.....b3	80⅛
800	Erie R....x-d.b3	81¼	200	do	80⅝
100	do	81⅛	100	do.....s3	80
400	do	81	100	Chi. & R. I.	99⅝
100	do	81¼	100	do	99⅝
800	do	81	100	do	99⅞
900	do	81	100	do.....s3	99⅞
300	do.....s3	81	100	Chic. & N.W.	28
200	do.....c	81	300	do	28
200	Reading R.	98⅞	100	do.....b3	28
200	do.....c	98⅞	100	do.....b3	28¼
300	Mich.S. & N. I.	68⅞	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.....s3	54⅝
300	do.....s3	68⅝	100	do	54⅝
100	do	68⅝	500	do	54⅝
100	do.....b3	68⅞	100	do	54⅝
300	do	68⅞	100	do	54⅝
100	P.,F.W.&C.x-d...b3	92⅞	100	do.....b3	54⅞
100	do.....s60	92⅜	100	do	54⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

1400	Schuylkill C...b30	16¼	1200	M. So. & N. I.	69¼
900	do.....s3	16	1500	do.....s3	69⅛
100	do.....s3	16½	100	do.....b3	69⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	40½	300	Chic. & R. I.....s3	99⅞
100	Mar. Mining Co.	13	100	do	99⅞
100	Wolf C. D. Co	96⅞	200	do	99⅞
400	do	96⅞	300	do.....s3	99⅞
300	N. Y. Cen	92	100	do.....b3	99⅞
300	do.....b3	92	200	Chic. & N.W.	28⅞
2400	Erie Railroad..x-d	81⅝	100	do	28⅞
100	do.....b3	81⅝	100	do.....b30	28⅞
200	do.....s3	81⅝	100	do.....b3	28⅞
1700	do	81⅝	100	do	28⅞
700	do.....b3	81⅝	300	do	28⅞
600	Reading R.	99¼	100	do.....s15	28⅞
700	do.....b10	99⅞	100	do.....s3	28⅞
1400	Cleve. & P....x-d	81¼	600	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	55⅝
1000	do	81⅝	100	do.....b5	55⅝
850	do.....b3	81⅝	200	do.....s5	55⅝
200	do	81⅝	100	do.....s3	55⅝
700	do.....b3	81¼	300	P., F.W.& C.x-d	93⅞
400	do.....s3	81½	100	do.....s10	93¾

TUESDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The official Custom-house returns of the foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of November have been rendered. They show the following results, compared with the same month in 1864, to which are added the comparative figures for the first eleven months of the calendar year.

The import entries for November at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Nov., 1865.	Nov., 1864.
Dutiable goods direct	$16,655,761	$3,363,359
Dutiable bonded	9,184,116	4,160,532
Free goods	1,159,248	911,976
Total November entries	$26,999,125	$8,435,867

There was also entered during the month foreign specie of the value of $236,526, as against $161,727 same month in 1864. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond is $4,249,381, or $4,934,735 less than went into bond during the month. So that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $22,064,390, on which the gold customs collected amounts to $9,933,483, or at the average rate of duty on all the marketed imports, (including free articles,) of 45½ ₩ cent. The amount marketed in November, 1864, was $10,104,219, and the customs, $3,455,156.

The comparative values of foreign goods entered at the port of New-York, and of foreign goods actually marketed for the first eleven months of the calendar years 1865-4 are as follows:

	1865: Jan 1 to Nov. 30.	1864. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Total entries	$196,698,093	$206,070,416
Total marketed	$200,361,129	$173,560,641
Customs paid	93,424,154	63,496,270
Average duty	46¾ ₩ cent.	36½ ₩ cent.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1865, to the close of November, the consumption of foreign goods through the port of New-York, compares as follows, as between a condition of peace this season and of war last season:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1865. Peace.	1864. War.
July	$19,674,662	$10,684,485
August	26,401,412	15,507,970
September	25,586,747	12,075,000
October	21,852,068	10,159,743
November	22,064,390	10,104,219
Total 5 months	$115,579,279	$58,531,417
Customs in gold	56,728,577	21,083,048
Average duties	49¼ ₩ cent.	36¼ ₩ cent.

The monthly customs at this port since July 1 to the close of November, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July, 1865	$9,778,277	October	$10,973,513
August	13,113,669	November	9,933,483
September	12,929,615		

Total New-York duties collected	$56,728,577
Miscellaneous Custom-house dues	610,085
Total deposited in Treasury office	$57,338,662

The export clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of November, were:

	Nov., 1865.	Nov., 1864.
Domestic produce	$22,763,327	$12,015,064
Foreign reëxported	317,246	1,190,973
Gold and silver	2,046,180	7,267,662
Total Nov. clearances	$25,126,753	$20,473,699
Average price of gold	145 ₩ cent.	232 ₩ cent.

The exports of all descriptions for the first eleven months of the calendar year are:

	1865. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1864. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Domestic produce	$151,684,620	$182,607,461
Foreign reëxports	4,116,374	17,908,820
Specie	27,251,522	44,721,444
Total	$183,052,516	$245,237,725
Average price of gold	150 ₩ cent.	203 ₩ cent.

Gold was scarce on the street and in the gold-room for cash delivery to-day, and the price advanced at one time to 141 per cent. The demand to pay customs in the last seven business days amounts to about four million dollars, and this, in the absence of the government as a seller, has, of course, a material effect on the floating supply. Yesterday, the amount of customs deposited up to 3 o'clock in the Treasury office, was $656,000, but the actual amount paid into the Cashier's office of the Custom-house was $723,747, and to-day the amount is $781,064.

While gold stiffened up to-day, the foreign exchanges for the Boston mail broke down from ¼ to ½ per cent. Standard bills were done at 108⅜, and some transient English bank and bankers' credits were done at 107¾@107⅞ ₩ cent. The direct cotton exports from New-York for the week are only 8,301 bales, but the amount of cotton bills from the South is much beyond the demand from the importers. Near the close of the day it was difficult to get offers on London, even for large sums of standard bills. The belief gains ground that the amount of cotton yet to come out of the South of the old crops of 1861-64 *is very large*; much beyond the general estimates heretofore prevailing. It also excites attention that the withdrawal of both Northern and Southern balances held abroad, for security, during the war, has had no inconsiderable influences on the exchanges in the last few months, but more particularly since the revival of trade last Fall, and the improved state of the public finances.

Another remarkable feature to-day is the decline of the money market among the brokers to *five* per cent. as the rule of the street. Yesterday this rate was reported as rather the exception, 6 per cent. being paid by good houses. To-day there is no disposition to buy exchange at the reduced figures, and, on the other hand, an anxiety to place money on temporary employment at a rate 3 per cent. below the London price. The government securities, in consequence, are more firmly held, and the 7.30 per cent. currency loans a fraction higher than on Monday.

The railway speculation at the Stock Exchange shows the feverishness incident to a turn in the market after having run in one direction for several weeks. The account of the street since the first week in January has been a *bear* account so far as the leading speculators inside the regular Exchange Board are concerned, and their very decided views in this direction have not failed to impress themselves on many of the commission brokers, who in turn have advised their customers against buying even at the decline of 8@10 ₩ cent. But speculation in such times as we have had in Wall-street since 1861 never dies out, and it is not unreasonable that after having run violently one way for three or four weeks, on a very easy money market, it should attract attention in the opposite direction. Since Friday last a moderate *bull* movement has been gaining favor. It was checked on Saturday by the break in Erie, but has since gained strength, though against a formidable resistance from the party who have made money of late by selling and keeping *short*.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon; the Railways closing strong, and Governments firm and but moderately offered. Gold, 140¾ ₩ cent. The advance on some of the Western Railways since yesterday is 1½@2 ₩ cent:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	92⅞	93	Northwest	27⅞	28¼
U. S. 5-20s	102⅞	103	N. West Pref	53⅞	55⅞
U. S. 7.30s	99	99	Rock Island	99⅝	99⅞
N. Y. Central	91⅞	92	Fort Wayne	93⅞	93⅞
Erie	80⅞	81⅝	Cumb'land Coal	44	44
Hudson	101	101⅞	Quicksilver	40	40⅞
Reading	98⅞	99⅞	Mariposa	12¾	13
Mich. Southern	68⅞	69¼	Canton	44	44
Illinois Central	114	115	Ohio Certificates	24⅞	25¼
Pittsburgh	79¾	81¼	American Gold	140⅛	140¾
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅝

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city has given notice that on and after Thursday, Feb. 1, only five ₩ cent. will be allowed on currency deposits with the Treasury office, on 10 days' notice after 30 days.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,979,328 59—including for Customs, $850,000; on account of Loan, $1,387,000; Coin certificates, $237,900; Payments, $1,052,988 70; Balance, $93,766,307 98.

The following bids were made for the city bank shares. The National Leather and Manufacturers' Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 6 ₩ cent.:

New-York	110	Citizens'	115
Merchants'	110¼	People's	112
Union	115	Market	110
America	135¼	Nassau	106
Phenix	95	Shoe and Leather	102¼
Tradesmen's	130	Corn Exchange	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Continental	95½
Leather Manufac'rs'	180	St. Nicholas	104
State of New York	105	Marine	140
Commerce	104¼	Commonwealth	100¼
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	100	Importers' & Traders'	100
Broadway	225	Park	145
American Exchange	113	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Pacific	162	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
Chatham	132	Central National	108
Bank of Republic	112	First National	210
Hanover	108	Fourth National	97¾
Irving	108	Ninth National	109
Metropolitan	120¼		

And the following for the railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Alton & T. H. 1st M	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91
Erie 1st M., '68	99¾	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	102	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	97	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	94	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	99½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d	80
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	99½	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	91
Harlem 3ds, '68	91½	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	86
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	45
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	87	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	93
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	92½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	86
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	93	Peninsula R.R. bonds	70
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	109	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	76
Peoria & Warsaw	70	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	84

The menaced opposition to the Pacific Mail Company appears to make slow progress. The effort to capitalize six or eight boats now in the New-York and New-Orleans coasting trade, for the California service, lacks the support of outside shareholders. It is scarcely probable that the public should take a new stock of the kind merely as an experiment at heading down an old established and popular line, with five times the means, and with all the experience of a long and successful service.

The Long Island Railroad Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 ₩ cent.

The authorized national banks now number 1,630, with an aggregate capital of $409,100,000, and an aggregate circulation of $248,734,710. The following table shows the progress of the national banking system since January, 1864:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January, 1864	137	$14,528,712	$29,156
July	469	95,312,945	25,825,695
Jan. 7, 1865	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
July 1	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
Jan. 1, 1866	1,626	407,909,203	237,371,155
Jan. 27	1,630	409,100,000	248,734,710

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,449,470. Included in the exports have been 8,301 bales cotton, of the currency value of $1,771,616, of which there were shipped to Liverpool 5,620 bales, valued at $1,193,666; to Bremen, 1,565 bales, valued at $339,603; to Havre, 1,074 bales, valued at $228,538; to Valencia, 42 bales, valued at $9,809.

The income of the government from internal revenue yesterday reached $1,488,297, making the total receipts from this source since July 1, 1865, $188,836,839.

In Windham and New-London counties, Conn., there are now in operation 57 cotton mills, having a capacity of 426,881 spindles and 8,094 looms. During the last year the said mills manufactured into goods 20,485,540 pounds of raw cotton. There are now in the course of erection six new mills that are to have a capacity of 112,468 spindles and 2,872 looms.

The returns of the woolen mills of Massachusetts for the year ending May 1, 1864, are given by the Boston *Traveller* thus:

Number of mills	218
Pounds scoured wool consumed	28,790,073
Value of stock used	$35,374,296
Yards broadcloth manufactured	3,457,702
Value of broadcloth manufactured	$7,000,650
Yards cassimere made	15,412,242
Value of cassimere made	$22,346,013
Yards of satinet made	8,471,642
Value of satinet made	$4,080,709
Yards Kentucky jean made	20,037,875
Value of Kentucky jean made	$10,096,135
Shawls made	577,556
Value of shawls made	$1,212,054
Pounds woolen yarn made	1,420,879
Value of woolen yarn made	$1,037,828
Value of other goods manufactured	$1,694,751
Capital invested	$14,935,830
Males employed	9,583
Females employed	8,850

Legal—An Important Brokers' Case.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

Archibald Ogilvie and Henry W. Low *vs.* Jas. B. Beveridge.

REFEREE'S REPORT.—I, JAMES B. HASKIN, the Referee to whom this action was referred to hear, try and determine the same, by an order made and entered herein on the 7th day of April, 1865, do hereby report that I have been attended by the parties herein and their counsel, GEORGE C. BARRETT, Esq., for the plaintiffs, and FULLERTON & KNOX for the defendant, and have heard all their proofs and arguments and have duly considered the same. And I do find as

FACTS,

First—That at the time of the transactions hereinafter referred to, the plaintiffs were copartners in the business of stock brokers in the City of New-York, under the firm-name of OGILVIE & SON, and were members of the regular board of stock brokers in said city.

Second—That shortly prior to the 19th day of March, 1864, the defendant employed said plaintiffs as his stock brokers, to buy and sell for him and on his account, upon speculation, shares of the stock of such corporations as he (said defendant) might desire to speculate in. The defendant had previously speculated in stocks in this city. The arrangement then made between the plaintiffs and the defendant was partly expressed and partly implied or left to the usage and custom in such cases. It was impliedly agreed between said plaintiffs and defendant in accordance with the usage and custom in such cases (and the usage and custom in this city in such cases is as specified in the following findings of such implied agreement) that all shares of stock purchased and sold by the plaintiffs for and on account of said defendant should be so purchased and sold in their (said plaintiffs') name, and that the name of said defendant should not be given up as a principal in such transaction; that the plaintiffs should borrow or raise money on the shares so purchased by the hypothecation or other use thereof, and with such moneys, together with the sums received from the defendant for margins, as they are termed, said plaintiffs should pay for such shares of stock, and that said share of stock should thus be carried, as it is termed, until their sale, when by means of the proceeds of said sales the said loans should be paid and said shares be released and delivered to the purchasers on such sale. The plaintiffs were to act as the agents and brokers of said defendant in so buying, carrying and selling said shares of stock, in effecting such loans thereon, and generally in all the transactions attending said speculations, and for their services in that respect it was agreed that the plaintiffs should have a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. upon the par value of any such shares of stock for purchasing and a like sum for selling the same. It was also agreed that the defendant should provide the plaintiffs at all times with, and keep in their hands as their security against depreciation in the market value of said shares what is termed a margin of ten per cent., being such sums of money as would amount to ten per cent. upon the par value of the shares of stock purchased or sold, and it was impliedly agreed that in case of the decline in the market value of such shares, said defendant should add to such sums of money so constituting what is termed such margin from time to time, such other sums as would at all times afford the said plaintiff such a margin of ten per cent against further depreciation in such market value of said shares.

Third.—At the time of such employment and agreement the defendant was and ever since has been a resident of Newburgh, Orange County, in this State, and had his office there for the transaction of business, but he was during the times of the transactions hereinafter specified frequently absent from Newburgh on business.

Fourth.—That pursuant to the employment agreement and understanding referred to, in the "second" finding the defendant furnished said plaintiffs from time to time with sums of money, as, and for such margins amounting in the aggregate to the sum of ($13,488 75) thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and by, and at the defendant's special instance and request, and on his special instructions and authority the plaintiffs purchased for him, and on his account, all of the shares of stock specified in the account or statement hereto annexed marked "A," and made a part of this my report at the respective times and prices therein specified, and sold for him and on his account under such special instructions all the shares of stock at the times and prices therein specified, except the four hundred shares of stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Company, the five hundred shares of stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the five hundred shares of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the sales of which were not made under instructions from the defendant, but were made under the circumstances hereinafter referred to; and said account is just and accurate, and contains a correct statement as well of the sums furnished by the defendant to said plaintiffs, as, and for margins as of the respective dates when the same were so furnished.

Fifth.—I further find the following facts in respect to the sale of the shares of stock so excepted in the "Fourth" finding above: On the 7th day of April, 1864, said shares had declined in their market value, and said plaintiffs had not in their hands any margins against depreciation and loss thereon as agreed by said defendant to be furnished to them, and thereupon said plaintiffs, on said day, both by letter and telegram, demanded of said defendant an additional sum of money to keep his said margin good, which, on the 9th day of April, 1864, said defendant, by letter, promised to furnish to said plaintiffs in two or three days, but which he wholly neglected and failed to do. On the 13th day of April, 1864, the market value of said stocks had further declined, and on that day, the defendant in the City of New-York, gave the plaintiffs, on account of the additional margin then required, a check for ($4,500) four thousand five hundred dollars on the Bank of Newburgh, which realized to the plaintiffs ($4,488 75) forty-four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and agreed immediately upon his return home, where he said he was going the same day to remit to the plaintiffs a further and satisfactory sum to make his margin good. The defendant wholly failed to make his margin good or to remit any further sum. He was notified by telegram on the 15th day of April, 1864, that the market was very weak, but he never replied thereto, and the plaintiffs heard nothing from him, nor did he communicate with them again until the 22d day of April, 1864. On the 16th day of April, 1864, there was a panic in the stock market, which lasted for several days and until after the 19th of that month, and stocks each day declined greatly further in their market value. The defendant knew of such panic, but remained passive and left the plaintiffs without instructions, margin or communication. The defendant's margins on said 16th day of April, 1864, were entirely exhausted, and on that day it would have required a remittance of over ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars from the defendant to the plaintiffs to have made his margin good; the loans which the plaintiffs had effected upon the said stocks wherewith to carry the same, had been called in and payment demanded. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs, upon the 16th day of April, 1864, sold five hundred shares of the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. On the 18th of said month they sold one hundred shares of the stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and the said four hundred shares of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, and on the 19th of April, 1864, they sold the remaining four hundred shares of the stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. All of said sales were made by the plaintiffs for the defendant and on his account, without further notice or demand than hereinbefore specified. Such sales were made in the regular, usual and customary way, and the prices realized were the highest market prices of the day. And the statement of the date of such sales and the prices realized therefor contained and specified in said account is just and accurate, and the plaintiffs have been compelled to pay, and have paid for and on account of the defendant the difference between the prices paid for said shares and the price which they realized, which amounted over and above all such margins to the sum of ($23,513 42) twenty three thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-two cents.

Sixth—That all of the sales so made without special instructions from the defendant were so made by said plaintiffs in good faith.

Seventh—That immediately after the sale of said shares of stock the plaintiffs notified the defendant of the same and of the prices which said shares had realized, and the defendant acquiesced in the same.

As conclusions of law I find that such sales hereinbefore mentioned, were and are binding upon the defendant, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against the defendant for the sum of ($24,695 07) twenty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and seven cents, (being the amount claimed in the complaint herein with interest, and which is less than the amount due the plaintiffs on the face of the account,) beside the costs of this action, and for which sum ($24,695 07) twenty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and seven cents, beside costs, &c., judgment should be entered in favor of said plaintiffs against said defendant. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

Trade Relations of Great Britain and the United States.

From the London Economist, Jan. 13.

Any sudden trade is a dangerous trade. And a sudden trade in which we credit largely is a particularly dangerous trade. On these two grounds we would add our warning to other rather loud warnings which are addressed to American exporters. A very quick trade is rarely a very cautious trade, and therefore we advise them to *consider*. But though we to this extent agree with the warners, there are some counter considerations which must not be overlooked, and which go far to mitigate any national anxiety. People who do bad business with America will lose their money as those who do bad business with other countries, or at home. But if we manage properly ourselves, we do not believe their bad business need hurt us.

1. The amount of the exports must not be exaggerated. We have only the returns up to the 31st October, made up completely between country and country. For November, only the exports of the principal articles are yet published; that of the minor miscellaneous, though in the aggregate very influential articles, are not yet known. But up to the 21st of October we had exported to America—

In 1864	15,403,017
In 1865	14,844,704

so that we were all right up to the 31st October; all the mischief which is done must have been in the ten weeks since, and no national harm can have happened in that time.

2. It is not likely that the aggregate export of 1865 will be as great, or nearly as great as that of 1850, the last year before the American civil troubles. In 1859, our exports to America were £24,417,000 in two months, the trade of 1865 will still be less than that of 1859. And the extreme alarmists do not put the exports of November and December at nearly as much as nine millions and a half.

3. The non-payment of these exports must not be taken for granted. Our accounts of exports and imports are made up on different principles. That of exports is an account founded on the merchants' declarations, which is often very carelessly made. The account of imports, which is always a month in arrear, is carefully made up by the Board of Trade Department, and is much more accurate. Two accounts so differently made up need not, and will not, balance precisely. Other considerations, too, affect the matter. It is well known that the Americans have had large deposits in London, because America, with a fluctuating currency, was no good place for deposits. These are now withdrawn. Since the peace, too, England and Europe have been large buyers of American securities, and these railway debentures and five-twenty bonds are, in fact, the imports which balance our exports.

4. It would be contrary to all reason if a sudden increase of an export trade were at once balanced by a sudden increase of the opposite import trades. All sudden trade, to some extent, deranges the common and arranged balance of trade.

5. What is most important of all, even if the Americans should neglect to pay those who deal with them, as they did neglect to pay in 1836 and 1857, we need not and shall not, as a nation, suffer as we suffered in 1836 and 1857, unless we ourselves act as absurdly as we did then. It was not American non-payment that caused the panic, but that non-payment (and other adjuncts) happening when we were unprepared to meet it. We had unduly diminished the basis of our credit. The bank-till was too low, and the first accident was sure to cause disaster. But if we, as a nation, keep a sufficient basis for our pecuniary liabilities, we shall, as a nation, get on well and retain our credit, though more or fewer American exporters may happen to be ruined. It was not the strength of the American blow that leveled us before, but our own weakness at the moment when it struck us.

The Whale Fishery in 1865.

From the interesting review of the trade of the year 1865, given in the New-Bedford *Shipping List*, we derive the following statistics:

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery since 1844 have been as follows:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Tonnage.
Jan. 1, 1866	199	8	56	68,536
Jan. 1, 1865	226	7	43	79,690
Jan. 1, 1864	258	5	41	88,785
Jan. 1, 1863	301	10	42	103,146
Jan. 1, 1862	372	10	41	125,465
Jan. 1, 1861	459	14	41	158,746
Jan. 1, 1860	508	19	42	176,842
Jan. 1, 1859	561	19	45	195,115
Jan. 1, 1858	587	18	49	203,148
Jan. 1, 1857	593	22	40	204,209
Jan. 1, 1856	585	21	29	199,141
Jan. 1, 1855	584	20	34	[illegible]
Jan. 1, 1854	602	28	38	208,399
Jan. 1, 1853	599	30	32	206,286
Jan. 1, 1852	558	27	35	193,990
Jan. 1, 1851	502	24	27	171,971
Jan. 1, 1850	510	20	13	171,484
Jan. 1, 1849	581	21	12	196,110
Jan. 1, 1848	621	22	16	210,663
Jan. 1, 1847	670	31	21	230,218
Jan. 1, 1846	678	35	22	233,189
Jan. 1, 1845	643	35	17	218,655
Jan. 1, 1844	595	41	7	200,147

Vessels Employed in the Whale Fishery, Jan. 1, 1866.

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schs.	Tonnage.
New-Bedford	161	—	3	50,408
Fairhaven	4	2	2	1,437
Westport	9	—	—	1,856
Dartmouth	3	—	—	901
Sippican	—	1	1	232
Dist. of New-Bedford	177	3	6	54,829
Edgartown	6	—	—	2,288
Nantucket	1	—	1	289
Boston	—	—	4	418
Beverly	—	1	1	238
Salem	—	1	1	294
Provincetown	—	—	33	4,020
New-London	8	2	10	4,153
Sag Harbor	7	1	—	2,007
Total, Jan. 1, 1866	199	8	56	68,536
Total, Jan. 1, 1865	227	6	44	79,690

Showing a diminution of 27 ships and barks, and an addition of 1 brig and 13 schooners, and a total diminution of 11,112 tons, Jan 1, 1866.

The following is a table showing the number of American ships engaged in the North Pacific fishery for the last sixteen years, and the average quantity of oil taken:

Year.	Ships.	Average bbls.	Total bbls.
1850	144	1,692	243,648
1851	138	626	86,360
1852	278	1,343	373,459
1853	238	912	218,135
1854	232	794	184,063
1855	217	873	189,579
1856	178	822	146,410
1857	143	796¾	113,900
1858	196	620	121,650
1859	176	535	94,160
1860	121	518	62,678
1861	76	724	55,024
1862	32	610	19,525
1863	42	857	36,010
1864	64	522	35,490
1865	59	617	36,415

Imports for 1865.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford	21,292	51,693	376,450
Fairhaven	269	328	7,500
Westport	402	369	—
Sippican	285	2	—
District of N. Bedford	22,268	52,392	383,950
Nantucket	3,488	842	3,100
Edgartown	687	—	—
Holmes Hole	620	—	—
Provincetown	2,752	2,236	8,550
Beverly	67	101	—
Boston	2,479	3,383	94,250
New-London	53	8,569	56,800
Sag Harbor	—	70	900
New-York	828	8,643	71,800
Grand total	33,242	76,238	619,350

Imports from 1846 to 1866.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Whalebone, lbs.
Imports of 1865	33,242	76,238	619,350
Imports of 1864	64,372	71,863	760,450
Imports of 1863	65,055	62,974	488,750
Imports of 1862	55,641	100,478	763,500
Imports of 1861	68,932	133,717	1,038,450
Imports of 1860	73,708	140,005	1,337,650
Imports of 1859	91,408	190,411	1,923,850
Imports of 1858	81,941	182,223	1,540,000
Imports of 1857	78,440	230,941	2,058,900
Imports of 1856	80,941	197,890	2,592,700
Imports of 1855	72,649	184,015	2,707,500
Imports of 1854	76,696	319,837	3,445,200
Imports of 1853	103,077	260,114	5,652,300
Imports of 1852	78,872	84,211	1,259,900
Imports of 1851	99,591	328,483	3,966,500
Imports of 1850	92,892	200,608	2,869,200
Imports of 1849	100,944	248,492	2,281,100
Imports of 1848	107,976	280,656	2,003,000
Imports of 1847	120,753	313,150	3,341,680
Imports of 1846	95,217	207,493	2,276,930

Exports in 1865.

	Bbls Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
To London	16,599	21	50,500
To Liverpool	1,756	743	8,850
To Glasgow	1,553	...	...
To Havre	....	...	71,150
To Hamburg	....	1	52,400
To Bremen	....	...	19,200
*Other foreign ports	250	895	....
Grand total	20,158	1,660	202,100

*Including Mexico, South America, British Provinces and Colonies, West Indies, &c.

Exports of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone from the United States for the Last Seven Years:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone
1865	20,158	1,660	202,100
1864	45,000	12,000	530,000
1863	18,366	11,297	279,394
1862	27,976	68,583	1,004,981
1861	37,547	49,969	1,145,013
1860	32,792	13,007	911,226
1859	52,207	8,179	1,707,929

Average Prices of Sperm and Whale Oil, and Whalebone, for 1865.

	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Whalebone.
January	221	152	210
February	235	150	—
March	235	150	190
April	—	—	146
May	—	123	132
June	—	103	132
July	183	109	140
August	214	147	187
September	229	167	225
October	231	170	—
November	237	165	200
December	245	160	155

Average price of Sperm Oil for 1865, 225c. ₩ gallon.
Average price of Whale Oil for 1865, 145c. ₩ gallon.
Average price of Whalebone for 1865, 171c. ₩ lb.

Average Prices for Oil and Bone for Twenty-five Years.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
Average for 1865	225	145	171
Average for 1864	178	128	180
Average for 1863	161	95¾	153
Average for 1862	142¾	59½	82
Average for 1861	131¾	44¾	66
Average for 1860	141¾	49¼	80 1-5
Average for 1859	136¼	48¼	—
Average for 1858	121	54	92¼
Average for 1857	128½	73¾	96¾
Average for 1856	162	79¾	58
Average for 1855	177 2-10	71 3-10	45¾
Average for 1854	148¾	58¾	39 1-5
Average for 1853	124¾	58¾	34¾
Average for 1852	123¾	68 1-6	50¾
Average for 1851	127¼	45 5-16	34¾
Average for 1850	120 7-10	49 1-10	34 4-10
Average for 1849	108 9-10	39 9-10	31 8-10
Average for 1848	100¾	36	36¾
Average for 1847	87¾	33¾	34
Average for 1846	88	32¾	33¾
Average for 1845	90¼	36¾	40
Average for 1844	63	34¼	35¾
Average for 1843	73	33¾	23
Average for 1842	94	31¾	19
Average for 1841	100	30¾	19

Stocks of Oils and Whalebone in the United States Jan. 1, 1866.

	Bbls. sd.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
New-Bedford	4,210	13,670	68,400
Westport	1,050	—	—
Boston	540	900	6,000
New-London	—	580	1,000
New-York	—	2,000	117,800
Total	5,800	17,150	193,200

The Bone is divided into the following sorts: Arctic, 104,400 lbs.; Ochotsk, 18,000 lbs.; Davis' Straits, 30,300 lbs.; North West, 11,000 lbs.; South Sea, 23,500 lbs.; Humpback, 6,000 lbs.

Stock of Oil and Bone on hand on the 1st of January in the last Eight Years:

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
1866	5,800	17,150	193,200
1865	20,382	6,679	170,150
1864	31,200	9,344	148,900
1863	16,088	23,019	191,500
1862	16,132	38,378	295,600
1861	15,838	60,469	418,700
1860	18,429	96,480	336,800
1859	17,176	82,376	460,000

The *Shipping List* says: "The past year will prove an eventful one in the history of the Whalefishery. The wanton destruction of so many valuable ships by the pirate steamer *Shenandoah*, in the Arctic regions, was a sad blow to the whaling interest—particularly that of New-Bedford, on whose merchants a large portion of the loss has fallen. But the injury does not stop here. Beside the destruction of the twenty-three American ships and outfits, whose value exceeds a million of dollars, there is the loss to the officers and men of these vessels—some losing their all, and all suffering from loss of their time, and their effects necessary for the prosecution of such voyages. Then add to these the loss of the season's catch, not only of the ships burned, but also of those bonded by the *Shenandoah* and sent into port with the crews of the vessels destroyed, and of those who were driven from the grounds from fear of being captured, and we have an amount exceeding two million dollars that has been taken from the pockets of the whaling interest of the country, on which about $600,000 was insured with the war clause—much of it at the enormous premium of 15 ₩ cent. But notwithstanding these reverses, those engaged in the business—particularly in New-Bedford—were not disheartened. After the reception of the news of the havoc made by the *Shenandoah*, a number of ships were purchased at enhanced prices and were immediately fitted and sent to sea—partially filling up the gap made by those destroyed; and the probability is that a number more will be purchased the coming Spring, if suitable vessels can be found, and added to the fleet. The whole number of vessels employed in the whaling business Jan., 1866, is 263, against 276 in 1865—with a reduction of 11,112 tons—a portion of which reduction is owing to the difference in the re-measurement of vessels."

Sales of Real Estate, Jan. 30.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 18 Monroe-street, 25x50	$3,150
House and lot No. 11 Hamilton-street, 25x69	4,875
House and lot No. 21 Hamilton-street, 20x66	4,550
House and lot No. 19 Hamilton-street, 17x66	3,800
House and lease of lot No. 17 Hamilton-street, 25x57	2,200
House and lot No. 221 Wooster-street, 22x71	9,475
Buildings and lease of lots Nos. 377 and 379 Greenwich-street, 50x100	6,600

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 15 bbls. Ashes, 1,528 bbls. Flour, 83 bbls. and 2,843 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 8,800 bushels Corn, 750 bushels Oats, 1,010 bbls. Pork, 92 pkgs. Cut Meats, 159 pkgs. Lard, 135 bbls. Beef and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are dull and heavy at $7 62½@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls are unchanged.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate request at 43c.@46c. for Yellow ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are quiet yet steady, including Adamantine at 22c.@26c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been in less demand, yet steady in price, pending the auction sale of Scranton Coal announced for to-morrow, (Wednesday,) Jan 31.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at full prices. We quote: Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 6,342 bags, against sales of 12,666 bags, the latter including, according to the Messrs. SCOTT & SONS, "5,000 bags per *Carioca*, before reported; 1,138 per *Bravo*, at 15½c.@15¾c.; 898 per *Edith Rose*, at 12c.; 1,000 per *Nora*, at 13c.; 1,400 (balance) per *Eaglet*; 347 per *Alerte*; 699 per *Jessie*; 1,391 per *J. A. Stamler*, from Europe; 315 per *Volkyrien*; and 250 per *Undine*." The market closes firm. The stock of all kinds of Coffee on hand to-day is 66,905 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 50,645 bags; of Java, government bags, 800 bags; of Cuba, 4,294 bags; of Maracaibo, 760 bags; of Laguayra, 1,000 bags; of Ceylon, 5,219 bags; of other descriptions, 4,187 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans, bags	15,000
Baltimore, bags	8,000
New-York, bags	50,645
Grand total, bags	73,645

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at advancing prices; Middlings 49c.@51c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 5,200 bales. The receipts at this port during the current week have averaged 3,079 bales a day, making 82,630 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 526,043 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The week's exports of Cotton from this port have been 8,301 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Asia*, says: "The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton at all the shipping ports since the 1st of September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,085,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 483,000 bales; exports to France, 51,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 18,000 bales; total exports, 552,000 bales; stock on hand, 569,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 50,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 37,000 bales; exports to France, 5,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 2,000 bales; total exports, 44,000 bales." Relative to the probable supply, Mr. WRIGHT observes: "Until within a short time I believed that from peace to Sept. 1, 1866, our total receipts might prove fully 2,100,000 bales. From information recently received I am satisfied that this is excessive. I begin to see evidence that the supply is becoming exhausted at many points. The rivers have been up for two weeks, and we have received cotton from remote points, still our total is less than last week or before. The supply from Mississippi and Louisiana is nearly all in, and the Vicksburgh boats bring in but half cargoes. The various depots in Alabama are no longer crowded with cotton, and the main river delivers but a small portion of what is received at Mobile. In Texas, also, the railroads are all clear of cotton. Under all the circumstances I arrive at the conclusion that the total, as above, will be rather under than over 2,100,000 bales." The available stock of Cotton in the New-York market is estimated at 235,000 bales.

Current Prices in New-York for Liverpool Classification.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	40	40	40	41
Middling, ₩ lb	49	49	50	51
Middling, fair, ₩ lb	55	55	56	57

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: Jobbers' prices: Brown Sheetings Indian Head 36-inch, 31c.; Indian Head 30-inch, 26c.; Pepperell E, 27c.; Pepperell R, 25c.; Pepperell O, 23c. Bleeched Shirtings—Lonsdale, 35c.; Dwight 36-inch, 35c.; Dwight 31-inch, 30c.; Langdon 36-inch, 32c.; Langdon 33-inch, 28c. Prints—Merrimack W, 26c.; Merrimack D, 25c.; Pacific, 23½c.; Richmond, 22½c.; Allen, 21c.; Wamsutta, 18½c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Company, 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 25c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 29c.; Hartford, 26c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 30c.; Winthrop, 27c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 36c.; Bates, 28c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 37½c.; Salmon Falls, 27c. Ticks—Whittendon A, 47½c.; Thorndike, 40c; Uncasville, 40c. Stripes—Everett, 32c.; Eagle, 32c.; Albany, 22c. Denims—Manchester, 42½c.; Wide World, 37½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail—prices unchanged. Meyer's I X L in good demand. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade not very brisk; the impression is that goods must go lower. Louisville—Trade dull, owing to unsettled prices. Providence—No change to report.

FEATHERS—Live Geese continue in moderate demand, at from 70c. for poor to 85c. for prime ₩ lb.

FISH—Mackerel and Herring have been in more request, while Cod have been dull and heavy. We quote: Dry Cod at $7 25@$9 50 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17 50@$24; No. 2 at $16@$18 ₩ bbl; Smoked Herring at 59c.@60c. for scaled, and 48c.@50c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 80@$8 40, chiefly at $7 80@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$8 70, ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 40
Extra State	7 80	@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 8 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 75	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 45	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 40	@15 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$6 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and depressed at $4@$4 15 for Western, $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—The market has been dull and heavy for all kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 30@$4 35, and Bunch do. at $4 10@$4 15 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in request for milling, and quoted rather firmer. Sales, since our last, 14,500 bushels good to choice new Milwaukee Club at $1 73@$1 76 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at an advance of 1c. ₩ bushel. Sales, since our last, 65,000 bushels at 80c.@82½c. for unsound, and 83c.@86c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 94½c. for choice White Jersey ₩ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including State at 58c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 52c.@54c.; Old Western at 58c.@59c.; New Western at 41c.@46c. ₩ bushel, Rye continues quiet; 12,000 bushels Western sold at 90c., in store, ₩ bushel. Barley has been neglected. Barley Malt continues inactive.

HAY—North River bale is in request at 80c.@95c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are plenty and quiet; prices favor buyers slightly.

HEMP—Is quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

LATHS—Eastern have been inactive at $4 75@$5 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Has been in pretty fair request, since our last, within our range. We quote, *Sole*: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 37½c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 38½c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37@38½c; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 37½c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been dull and heavy at $1 70 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

METALS—Have been in very limited demand since our last, including Ingot Copper at 37½c.@38½c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig, $49@$51; No. 2, $47@$48 50; Scotch Pig, $48 50@$51; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@$125 ₩ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 37½@$9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; Straits Tin at 26c½c.@26½c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 27½c.@27½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14½c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Prime lots are in demand, but other kinds are dull and heavy, including New-Orleans at $1@$1 30; Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 33c.@47c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $7 75@$8 25; Resin at $5 12½@$18 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 87½@$4 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 43 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less demand, closing at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 53c.@55c. for Refined in bond, and 72c.@74c. for do. free, ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, Week ending Jan. 29.—*Sperm*—There has been some movement in Sperm, and the sales for the week embrace 920 bbls. from shed, and 90 bbls. landed from the *Acaso*; and in Boston, 150 bbls. of the *Fredonia's* cargo, all for manufacturing, and at prices not transpired. *Whale*—The market is quiet, and without transactions. *Whalebone*—There have been sales in New-York the past week of 52,000 lbs. Arctic, at $1 35; 4,500 do. do., at $1 30, and 2,100 lbs. South Sea, at $1 15.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork opened briskly at advanced prices, but closed heavily, with a decided downward tendency. Sales since our last 7,450 bbls., at $28 75@$29 25 for new Mess, closing at $28 75; $28 25 cash for one year old Mess; $22 25@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 75@$21 for new Prime, $32 for Clear, ₩ bbl. Also 6,500 bbls. new Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' and buyers' option, at $28 75@$29 37½ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy to-day at 11c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand and held more firmly, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear at 16½c.@17½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@17c.; sales 160 boxes. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy at 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for Western, and 12½c.@13½c. for City, ₩ lb. Lard favors buyers; sales 480 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@17½c.; also, 2,300 pkgs. for February, March and April, sellers' option, chiefly at 18c. ₩ lb. Beef rules quiet at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 320 bbls. Tierce Beef is in better demand; 700 tcs. India Mess have been sold since our last at $40 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are more active at $41@$42 ₩ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in more request, part for export at 12½c.@18½c. ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₩ lb	30	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb	30	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ₩ lb	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ₩ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₩ lb	38	@40
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₩ lb	34	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₩ lb	35	@37
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₩ lb	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₩ lb	28	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₩ lb	32	@35
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₩ lb	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₩ lb	24	@26
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₩ lb	24	@26
Common Western—firkins, ₩ lb	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₩ lb	27	@30
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₩ lb	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ₩ lb	33	@35

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17¾	@18½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—first quality	16	@17½
Farm Dairies—second quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—common	12½	@14
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@17

RICE—Has been very sparingly dealt in at old figures. We quote Carolina at $12@$13, and Rangoon at $9 25@$10 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is very quiet, but firm at former prices. Turk's Island, 42c.@43c. ₩ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been in rather better request, including Clover at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$3, and Timothy at $4@$4 65 ₩ bushel.

SOAP—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds of foreign and domestic, including Castile, at 17½c.@19c., as extremes for new and old, ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet, yet held with much firmness.

SUGARS—Have been in slack request and decidedly heavy in prices. Sales since our last 130 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 11c.@12½c., ₩ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12c. do. do. refining, at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue dull and heavy. We quote: 14½c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand at our quotations, including: *Deer*—Honduras at 67½c.; San Juan, 60c.@62c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 65c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c. in gold, ₩ lb. And *Goat*—Tampico at 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@46c.; Payta, —; Curacao, 42½c.@45c.; Cape, 40c.@42½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; and Madras, 75c.@80c. each.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 47,000 lbs. at 14½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 125,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 18,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, at steady rates, including ordinary to finest Hyson Tea, from $1 10@$1 60; ordinary to finest Gunpowder and Imperial, from $1 20@$1 85; ordinary to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 70, and do. to do. Souchong, 60c.@$1 50 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in demand, and quoted firm; sales, since our last, 225 hhds. Kentucky, part at 7c.@20c.; 140 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@22½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is quiet, and altogether nominal in price, in view of the recommendations of a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits by the Revenue Commissioners.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, 3,400 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by sailing vessel, and ½d. by steamer, ₩ lb.; 19,000 bushels Corn at 5½d.@5¾d. by do. and do., respectively, ₩ bushel; and 300 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, nothing really new.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION....MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866.

The board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You are hereby requested to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session, in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Monday next, twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may come before the board.

W. H. GEDNEY,
Alderman Seventh District.
CHARLES E. LOEW,
Alderman Twelfth District.
J. B. VARNUM, Jr.,
Alderman Fourteenth District.
B. W. VAN VOORHIS,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
Alderman Sixteenth District.
THOMAS COMAN,
Alderman Second District.
JOHN BRICE,
Alderman Eleventh District
W. L. ELY,
Alderman Eighth District
BERNARD REILLY,
Alderman Tenth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Alderman Sixth District.
JOHN MOORE,
Alderman First District.
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
Alderman Fifth District.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President, in the chair; Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Petition of property-owners of Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to Harlem River, for change of grade.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads when appointed.

By the President—

Petition of Forman & Haviland for permission to exhibit a sign.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets when appointed.

By Alderman Coman—

Petition of Elisha Bloomer, for permission to construct a vault in front of premises corner of Duane and Reade streets; whereupon the following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That Elisha Bloomer be and he is hereby given authority to construct a vault in Reade-street and in Duane-street in front of his premises, situated at the intersection of said streets, such vault to extend six feet from the line of the sidewalk, but not to exceed in depth the vaults in front of the adjoining property and to be constructed.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets when appointed.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of B. C. Wandle, for correction of erroneous assessment; whereupon he presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the assessment list for paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street, with trap-block pavement, confirmed November two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, be and the same is hereby corrected in the following particular, viz.: That the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents ($198 25) be and the same is hereby remitted, pro rata, from lots known as ward numbers thirty-five, thirty-five and one-half and thirty-six, in block number three hundred and seventy-four.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That Twelfth-street, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian Pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Nicholas Geraty to receive, deliver and exhibit goods in front of his place of business, southeast corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-third-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the name of Hannah Sullivan, residing at number two hundred and fourteen Canal-street, be added to the list of blind, to receive the donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to James Jenkins, number one thousand four hundred and one Broadway, to receive, deliver and exhibit goods in front of his said place of business, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the salary of the Second Messenger in the Mayor's office be and is hereby increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on both sides of Lawrence-street, from the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street to the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Alderman Ely—

Whereas, The contracts heretofore made between the City of New-York and the various gas companies for lighting the public lamps have expired, excepting that with the Manhattan Gaslight Company, placing the city substantially at the mercy and subject to extortionate charges that have been, or may hereafter be, demanded by these companies for gas consumed; and

Whereas, The city, under the present system of lighting the public lamps, has no control over the quality of gas made, or the supply furnished, and inasmuch as other large cities of the Union manufacture their own gas and regulate the pressure allowed, when the economical interests of the corporation authorities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Lamps and Gas be and are hereby directed to inquire into and report at an early date, as to the practicability and expediency of the city manufacturing gas for the public lamps, and if favorably considered by the committee, they be requested to submit what steps shall be taken to place the same immediately in a practicable form.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of the Eighth-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-fourth-street, be flagged full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Forty-fifth-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the West side of Fifty-eighth-street, near the Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Backus to receive and deliver goods in front of his own premises, number five hundred and thirth-six Pearl-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Reidy, Keily & Brady to extend their sign from the wall of the third story of premises number twenty-three Ferry-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Lazarus Oldman to keep a stand for the sale of notions on the walk in front of number one hundred and thirty-six Chatham-street, he having obtained permission from the occupant of the premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to W. E. Kingman to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of his premises, numbers one hundred and thirty-eight and one hundred and, forty Chatham-street, the same to be only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That James J. Ferris be and is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That the petition of the Queens County Ferry Company, asking to be assigned a different terminus of the ferry across the East River to Astoria, in place of the present terminus at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, be taken from the files of the last board and referred to the Committee on Ferries, when appointed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and is hereby authorized and directed to procure copies of all bills and documents transmitted to the Legislature, at an expense not exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Houghtalin, Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and eighty-nine cents, to be applied by the said Clerk of Arrears to the redemption of lot, map number ten, ward number three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight, located on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, assessed to Nicholas Daw, sold at corporation sale on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for an assessment for filling lots in block bounded by Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, this said assessment having been remitted by the Common Council September eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the said warrant to be charged to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert Faulkner to keep a paper-stand on the southeast corner of Grand and Varick streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Aldrman Norton—

Resolved, That John Toder be and is hereby permitted to keep a shutter-box in front of his premises, number eighty-eight Hudson-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council; provided, said box does not interfere with the travel of the public.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Edward Richardson to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number five hundred and eighteen Pearl-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Masterson was here called to the chair.

By Alderman Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Kohler to place a sign and exhibit goods in front of his store, number 129 Fourth-avenue, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That permission be given to William Fitzgerald to exhibit a sign in front of his premises, number two hundred and twenty-nine Division-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Levi Eptz to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and thirteen Washington-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector or in relation to the recent appointments of Health Warden and Assistant Health Warden for the Nineteenth Ward, asking that the former action of this board be reconsidered, in order to correct a clerical error made in making such nominations, and that the nomination of William McManus to be Health Warden in said ward, in the place of Patrick Carrol, and of Patrick O'Rourke to be Assistant Health Warden in place of Philip Fitzsimmons, be confirmed.

Which was carried.

Referred back to the City Inspector for correction.

A communication from the City Inspector, nominating Richard Fitzpatrick to be Health Warden of the Fourth Ward, in place of Daniel Leamy, and Philip Miles to be Assistant Health Warden of the Tenth Ward in place of Asa H. Bogert.

Which was confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, in relation to appropriations for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, with an ordinance making appropriations for the Croton Aqueduct Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was reconsidered and laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved that the protest heretofore presented from Ex-Alderman McKnight, claiming that he was entitled to represent the Eighth Aldermanic District in this board instead of Alderman Ely, be taken from file and referred to a Special Committee of three.

Which was carried.

The Chairman *pro tem.* announced as such Special Committee Aldermen Ryers, Norton and Gedney.

Whereupon the President presented a petition from Ex-Alderman McKnight in relation to the subject.

Which was referred to the Special Committee.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Petition of John Gilbertson for permission to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number four Broadway, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Gilbertson to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number four Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Devlin to place a sign in front of his premises, number four hundred and seventy-seven Pearl-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the house occupied by the Sisters of Charity, number three hundred and fifteen East Tenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to repair Pier number sixty-two, East River, immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. H. Kobbe to keep wagon in front of his premises, number one hundred and forty-four Laurens-street, the same not to interfere with the public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Daniel Connor to keep a stand for the sale of newspapers on the northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-street, he having obtained the consent of the occupants of the premises in front of the same, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Kuntz to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers seventy-seven and seventy-nine Essex-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Michael Rooney, of number fifty-one Mulberry-street, be added to the list of blind persons.

(By Board of Councilmen January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the name of William Spence, number nineteen Marion-street, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive the sum of fifty dollars from the Common Council.

(By Board of Councilmen January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the name of John J. Russell, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be changed to Jacob Russell.

(By Board of Councilmen January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, amended by adding thereto the words "the same being a clerical error.")

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of James Hollohan, residing at number twenty Morris-street, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive fifty dollars as a donation from the Common Council.

(By Board of Councilmen, January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John G. Browning, of numbers ninety-six, ninety-eight, one hundred, one hundred and two and one hundred and four North Moore-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of his said place of business, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council; provided the same does not interfere with public travel.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John C. King to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number fifty-seven and a half Vesey-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Harlem Gaslight Company be and they are hereby authorized and directed to lay gas mains and place street lamps in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Harlem Gaslight Company be and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause a gas main to be laid and street lamps to be placed in Eighty-seventh-street, from the First to the Third avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

Preamble relative to Washington's Birthday, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a joint special committee of five members from each board be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the twenty-second of February, the birthday of Washington, and that the sum of —— dollars be and hereby is appropriated to defray the necessary expenses for the same.

Which was concurred in, and the Chair appointed Aldermen Masterson, Shannon, Ryers, Loew and Van-sum as such special committee on the part of this board.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Thomas K. Fletcher to exhibit dry goods, and also to stand his window-shutters in front of his premises number two hundred and sixty Third-avenue, provided the same does not interfere with the public travel, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to William K. Peyton to exhibit and receive dry goods in front of his premises numbers two hundred and seventy-two and two hundred and seventy-four Bowery, provided the same does not interfere with the public travel, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Margaret Higgins to keep a stand in front of premises number one hundred and forty Cherry-street, she having received permission from the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(By Board of Councilmen, January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, amended by striking out the words "one hundred and forty," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "northwest corner of Catharine," &c.)

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

Resolved, That the name of Sarah Hamilton, residing at number twenty-eight Norfolk-street, be placed upon the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars.

By Board of Councilmen, January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Des Roeshers to exhibit goods in front of his own premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(By Board of Councilmen January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, ordered to be returned to the Board of Aldermen.)

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution permitting Isaac Hall to exhibit goods in front of No. one hundred and twenty-four Broad-st.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Coroners of the City of New-York be requested to advertise a description of all unknown persons on whom they hold inquest in one or more daily newspapers, to be selected by His Honor the Mayor, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same on presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman Ely called up General Order number Fourteen:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to effect a lease of the premises now occupied by the Fourth District Civil Court for a term of five years, at a sum not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Loew, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.

Alderman O'Brien called up General Order number fifteen—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars for desk hire and other expenses, as attendance upon the execution of the resolution relative to donations to the blind.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—16.

Bill of the New-York Dispatch for publishing the canvass election.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, The President, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Flynn, Reilly, Loew, Varnum—4.

Which was reconsidered and laid over.

An ordinance to regulate permits for street stands, show cases, signs, hoistways and deliveries, considered and amended at the meeting of the board, January twenty-two, instant, and pending its consideration the board adjourned, was here taken up for consideration.

Sec. 1. Alderman Ryers moved to amend by striking out the word "such" before the word "application," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "each."

Which was carried.

Sec. 3. Alderman Ely moved to amend by adding, after the word "Mayor" the words "and the Street Commissioner."

Alderman Moore, as an amendment to the amendment, moved to add, after the words "Street Commissioner" the words "and the City Inspector."

Which was accepted by Alderman Ely.

The amendment was then adopted.

Alderman Reilly moved to amend section six, as follows:

Sec. 6. "Every grantee of a privilege under the ordinance for a show case, hoistway, or goods delivery, shall pay the sum of ten dollars, and grantees of all other privileges the sum of one dollar, toward the expense of executing this ordinance, to be accounted for among the other fees of the Mayor's office."

Which was carried.

Alderman Gedney moved to amend section one by inserting after the word "merchandise" the words: "Or any other article or thing whatsoever, incumbering the streets, sidewalks, wharves, piers or bulkheads."

Which was carried.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the ordinance as amended.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Shannon—3.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That the name of C. G. Taylor, recently superseded by George W. Jaques as Commissioner of Deeds, be changed to read G. G. Taylor, the same being a clerical error.

Which was carried.

By Alderman Norton—

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby resign my position as Commissioner of Deeds, and request your acceptance of such resignation.

Very respectfully,

JOHN NORTON.

Resolved, That Joseph Jackson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John Norton, resigned.

Resignation accepted and resolution adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Patrick Sherry to place a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and sixty-eight Hudson-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Bill of A. T. Stewart, for crape and gloves for funeral of E. F. Purdy.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given George A. Evans to place a sign in front of his premises, number ninety-one Franklin-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved that when the board adjourn it do adjourn to meet on Thursday next, first proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Shannon moved to amend by making it Monday next, the fifth proximo, as the day of meeting.

Which was lost.

The motion of Alderman Ryers was then put and carried.

Alderman Moore moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Ryers, Loew, McGinnis—5.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—10.

On motion of Alderman Reilly the paper was referred to the Committee on Ordinances, when appointed.

Alderman Loew moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of the New-York Dispensary and Hospital for Women for remission of tax.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Flynn moved to reconsider reference of a resolution permitting Mr. O'Brien to keep a stand corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was also carried.

Alderman Loew here renewed the motion to adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution appointing Patrick J. Hanbry as a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of James J. Ames.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

Resolution giving permission to George Samoil to keep a sign across the foot walks at number thirty Eighth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

Resolution giving permission to Henry Devlin to exhibit goods at number four hundred and seventy-seven Pearl-street.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman McGinnis called up general order number twenty-two, as follows:

Resolved, That the pay of the inspectors appointed by the Croton Aqueduct Board to supervise the construction of the repairs to any street pavement, or crosswalk, or well and pumps, be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of three dollars per day for each and every day they may be so employed, and that the pay of such inspectors who may be employed on works for which contracts are now made be continued at the present rate of two dollars per day.

Alderman McGinnis moved to amend, by adding after the words "Croton Aqueduct Board," the words "and Street Department," and after the word "pumps," the words "street improvements."

Which was carried.

The paper was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

On motion, the board adjourned, and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until Thursday next, first proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866—2 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—J. Wilson Green, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

The minutes of the meeting held January twenty-two were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hartman—

Petition of the Trustees of St. Francis Hospital for a donation of two hundred and fifty-two dollars to pay assessments upon the property of said Hospital.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Petition of Michael Kuntz to be relieved from an assessment.

In connection therewith Councilman Brinkman presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of Arrears for the sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents, ($780 30,) with interest, said amount to be in liquidation of the assessment against the property of Michael Kuntz, situated on the east side of First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, for regulating and grading First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first streets, (confirmed March fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four,) such amount to be taken from and charged to the appropriation of City Contingencies."

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Petition of the "Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children," or, "Protestant Half Orphan Asylum," for a donation of five thousand dollars.

In connection therewith Councilman Brinkman presented the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Catharine S. Goddard, First Directress of the Protestant Orphan Half-Asylum for the sum of five thousand dollars, to enable them to discharge the debt they owe, and which has been incurred in the care of children who might otherwise have become a burden on the city, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Roberts—

Petition of property-owners on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, to have said street between Third and Fourth avenues regulated, graded, curbed, flagged, and lighted with gas.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

BILLS.

By Councilman Keech—

Bill of Ninety-fifth Regiment New-York State National Guard, amounting to one hundred and twenty dollars, for music furnished on Fourth of July parade, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Counciman Stacom—

Petition of sundry blind persons for a donation of fifty dollars each.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George W. Seymour to keep a small stand for the sale of catarrh snuff on the southeast corner of Suffolk and Grand streets, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Kirkwood to retain stand in front of his premises, number six hundred and eighteen Grand-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Imlay—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Low to retain signs in front of his premises, number one hundred and two Elm-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederic Knowlton to place a tree-box in front of his premises, number seventy-nine Cortlandt-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hettrick—

Resolved, That Jonathan M. Strickland be and he is hereby permitted to have a sign across the footwalk opposite his own premises, number two hundred and eighteen West Twenty-seventh-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the following words: "Provided, the same does not interfere with public travel."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

By Councilman Hettrick—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given Messrs. Lane, Son and Company, to receive and deliver goods opposite their own premises, southwest corner of Broad and Stone streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That West Thirty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be and is hereby ordered to be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aquduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By the same—

Resolved, That the culvert and basin opposite number one hundred and thirty-seven West Thirty-first-street be and is hereby ordered to be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the salary of the Recording Clerk in Bureau of Records and Statistics, City Inspector's Department, be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from and after the passage of this resolution, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay the said increase from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John O'Neill to exhibit goods before his place of business, number two hundred and eleven Greenwich-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Costello—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Avenue C, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, be flagged when necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged, where not already done, in Twelfth-street, between Avenue D and the East River, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Eleventh-street, between Avenues C and D, be flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Imlay—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Samuel to have a sign across the footwalk in front of his own premises, number six hundred and thirty Eighth-avenue; also a sign on the awning post, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Hecksher & Luchs, four hundred and thirty-seven Broadway, to place a show case in front of their premises, the same not to interfere with the public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Muldoon Brothers, to exhibit goods in front of their places of business, numbers four hundred and eighty Pearl-street, and four hundred and nine Grand-street, the said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas O'Brien to keep a stand in Bleecker-street, near Broadway, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the name of John Costigan, residing at number thirty-nine Hamilton-street, be included in the list of blind persons who are receive a donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Imlay—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a pier at the foot of Seventeenth-street, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Resolved, That the north side of Forty-second-street, or that portion thereof that is not flagged, be and is hereby ordered to be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Belgian Pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas L. Conroy to retain a sign in front of his premises, number five hundred and one Pearl-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Imlay—

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue be renumbered immediately, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Imlay—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John George Otto for the sum of four hundred and ten dollars, ($410,) the same being for the music furnished Twelfth Regiment New-York State National Guard, for celebration of Fourth of July, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. W. Deering & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers three hundred and ninety and three hundred and ninety-two Greenwich-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Van Dehrson & Kahn to exhibit sign in front of their place of business, number one hundred and four Monroe-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Flynn—

Resolved, That Isaac Hall be and he hereby is allowed privilege to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and twenty-four Broad-street, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That Patrick I. Hanbury be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James S. Ames.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Kellogg—

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to examine as to the expediency of framing an ordinance requiring the City Chamberlain to place the moneys in his hands, and to the credit of the city, at interest, in order that the City Treasury may receive the benefit of such amounts as remain without interest, as at present deposited by various departments of the City Government.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Whereas, It has been represented that the City of New-York is being taxed for the maintenance of certain gas-lights, which are useless and uncalled for by the interests of the city; and,

Whereas, It has been further represented that certain Gas Companies, which enjoy peculiar privileges from the city, are in the habit of collecting unauthorized charges from the City of New-York: therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Lamps and Gas be instructed to investigate the affairs of the several Gas Companies of the City of New-York in regard to the alleged complaints; and that said committee are hereby authorized to take such steps as in their judgment are necessary to protect the citizens and city in their rights as gas consumers.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That hereafter the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen be published in the following newspapers, and no other: The New-York *Tribune*, *Daily Times*, *Herald*, *Citizen*, *Sunday Dispatch*, and *Atlas*.

Councilman Robinson moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was carried.

By Councilman White—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Lesher & Whitman to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-three Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Halloran—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of the Third-avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, be reflagged, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Aldeman Mackay—

Whereas, The portraits of each and all of the Ex-Governors of the State of New-York have, from the period of the cessation of their terms of office, under the direction of the Common Council, been painted and placed in the Governor's room, in the City Hall, in this city, with the exception of that of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark; therefore be it

Resolved, That His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York, Honorable John Brice, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Honorable J. Wilson Green, President of the Board of Councilmen, be and are hereby constituted a committee to select a competent artist for the purpose of painting a correct likeness of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, and to cause the same to be placed in the Governor's room, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for —— dollars in favor of such artist selected by said committee.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Thomas—

Resolved, That Nicholas H. Moore be hereby granted permission to erect two signs in front of his paint-store, number eight hundred and forty-two third-avenue, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets, be reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Halloran—

Resolved, That the name of Matthew Mulvein, residing at Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars from the Comptroller.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to cause Ninety-first-street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue, to be opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Pullman—

Resolved, That permission be granted to Roderick Hogan, to place a stand to be used as a sign in front of his premises, number three hundred and seventy-four Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, and not to interfere with the public travel.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Councilman Kellogg, from the Committee on Finance, asked leave to present an ordinance, making in part the annual appropriation for the year 1865, being so much of said appropriation as relates to interest on the City Debt, and redemption of the principal thereof, due in 1866.

Which was granted.

He thereupon presented said ordinance.

Councilman Kellogg, by unanimous consent, moved that said ordinance be adopted to-day.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Watts moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Coroners of the County of New-York be requested to advertise a description of all unknown persons on whom they hold inquests in one or more of the daily newspapers, to be selected by His Honor the Mayor, and the Comptroller directed to pay for the same on presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPER FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to effect a lease of the premises now occupied by the Fourth District Civil Court for a term of five years, at a sum not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for clerk hire and other expenses attendant upon the execution of the resolution relative to donations to the blind.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. Farmer to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number four hundred and forty-four Canal-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. A. Price to put a sign across the walk and stand a show-case in front of premises number forty-five Division-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Neagle to keep a stand in Coenties-slip, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nicholas Dunn to keep a paper-stand on the southeast corner of Canal and Grand streets, to continue the same during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York be and is hereby directed to prepare the Annual Manual of the Corporation of the said City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and causes ten thousand copies to be published under his directions and supervision, and that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to compensate him for such labor, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same amount on the completion of the compilation of the said Manual—three thousand seven hundred and fifty copies for the Board of Aldermen, also three thousand seven hundred and fifty copies for the Board of Councilmen, also five hundred copies for the use of His Honor the Mayor, also two thousand copies for distribution by the Clerk of the Common Council.

Councilman Kellogg moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following:

And whereas, It appears that the cost of publishing said work in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five was fifty-three thousand dollars, and it is represented that responsible publishers are willing to undertake the same at less than half said cost, therefore the printing and binding, including all engraving and lithographing, shall be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and the sum of twenty per cent. shall be retained by the Comptroller from the money to be paid thereon from time to time until the contract is completed, said twenty per cent. to be forfeited in case of failure to fulfil said contract to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Councilman Pullman moved as an amendment to the amendment to strike out all after the word "resolved" in the resolution as adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That three thousand copies of Valentine's Manual for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six be printed under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council—two hundred and fifty for the use of His Honor the Mayor of this city; one thousand two hundred for the Clerk of the Common Council, to enable him to supply the public libraries, our neighboring cities and heads of departments in our municipal government; five hundred for the Board of Aldermen; six hundred and fifty for the Board of Councilmen; three hundred for the Board of Supervisors, to be given pro rata among the members of the various boards, and one hundred to the Governor, for the use of the State; provided the work be done by contract and given to the lowest responsible bidder."

Councilman Kellogg moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the amendment to the amendment proposed by Councilman Pullman.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the amendment proposed by Councilman Kellogg.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen White, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Roberts, Pullman—6.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Mackay, Halloran, Hettrick, Imlay—18.

The paper was then laid over.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The applications for donations from the city to blind persons are rapidly increasing in number, and if the practice of making such donations is to be continued, it is desirable to provide some more satisfactory method of ascertaining the merits of each case than that heretofore adopted, as well as to save to the city the heavy expense of advertising separate resolutions;

Resolved, (if the Councilmen concur,) That the Comptroller be requested to give notice to all persons intending to apply for such relief, that application must be made at his office, on or before the first day of May, in each year; such application to be approved by the Aldermen of the district in which such person may reside; each application to state the name, age and residence of the applicant, the period during which he or she has resided in the city, which must not be less than one year; whether the applicant is a graduate of the New-York Institution for the Blind; his or her occupation, if any, and especially whether he or she has been or is a street beggar, and such other information as the Comptroller may deem it advisable to require; the truth of each statement to be verified by the oath of the applicant, and by a certificate of one or more seeing persons. The Comptroller is authorized to prepare such blank forms for the use of persons desiring to make applications as he may deem advisable, and he shall, from time to time, or on the completion of a list of applicants on the first of May, communicate such names to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and also to the Managers of the Blind Mechanics' Association, with a request that they will respectively furnish him with any information in their possession as to relief or employment furnished during the year ending on the first of May, to any of the persons whose names are on such list, and the Comptroller shall report to the Common Council the list of persons, with all the information thus obtained.

Resolved, That until such report is received from the Comptroller no action whatever shall be taken by the Common Council upon applications or resolutions presented for such relief, nor shall any donations be granted to persons who shall not have first made application to the Comptroller, as herein provided.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalks planked over on the north side of Spring-street Market the entire length from Washington to West streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Stacom moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering General Orders.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Stacom called up General Order number six, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, together with the staves of office, stationery, maps, and such books as may be necessary to aid them in the discharge of their official business.

Councilman Kellogg moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the word "each," the word "new."

Councilman Mackay moved to further amend by striking out the words "with a suitable badge together."

Councilman Pullman moved to amend the second amendment by adding the words "also, the usual" stationery.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the amendment proposed by Councilman Mackay.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen White, Mackay, Kellogg, Thomas, Pullman—5.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Hetrick, Imlay—19.

The President then put the question on the amendment of Councilman Kellogg.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Mackay, Thomas, Halloran, Hettrick, Imlay—20.

Negative—Councilmen White, Kellogg, Tyng, Pullman—4.

Councilman Keech called up general order number eighteen and one-half, being a motion made by him at the last meeting to amend rule thirty-nine of the rules of the board, by striking out the word "two," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "four," making the latter hour the time for the commencement of the regular sessions of the board.

The President put the question whether the board would agree with the said motion, and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, O'Brien, Brinkman, Watts, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Halloran, Roberts, Pullmann—13.

Negative—Councilmen Flynn, Robinson, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Koster, Green, Tyng, Thomas, Hettrick, Imlay—11.

Councilman Stacom called up general order number seven, being an ordinance, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

CREATING AN INSPECTOR OF CITY RAILROADS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Section 1. There shall be an officer in the Street Department who shall be called the Inspector of City Railroads of the City of New-York, whose duty it shall be to see that the railroads in the City of New-York are kept in proper order and condition, and that the companies keep in good repair the space between the various railroad tracks and the space outside the same, on either side of said tracks, of at least eight feet in width, of each street in which any rail may be laid, or in accordance with the terms of their grants respectively; and also that each and every ordinance or resolution of the Common Council relating to railroads is fully complied with.

Sec. 2 The Inspector of City Railroads shall report without delay all violations of city ordinances respecting city railroads to the Corporation Attorney, and shall make a semi-annual report to the Common Council of all business transacted by him, and submit for consideration and action such suggestions as may be deemed by him as beneficial for the interests of the city and of those using the city railroads. The said Inspector shall be subject to the Street Commissioner in the proper discharge of the duties of his office, and shall receive payment monthly for his services at the rate of three thousand dollars ($3,000) per annum, the same to take effect from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Councilman Kellogg moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words "Street Commissioner" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Mayor."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman—8.

Negative—Councilmen, Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Hettrick, Imlay—16.

Councilman Keech moved to amend said resolution by striking out the sum of "three thousand dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "two thousand five hundred dollars."

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words "January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the passage of this resolution."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Mackay, Halloran, Hettrick, Imlay—18.

Negative—Councilmen White, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Roberts, Pullman—6.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stacom moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned till Thursday, the first proximo, at four o'clock P. M.

EDWIN M. HAGERTY, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS AND cloakmaker, who understands all kinds of family sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson machine, to go out by the day or week, or would wish to make a permanent engagement. Can be seen at No. 703 Broadway, over Miller & Grant's, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; has four years' reference from her last place; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 216 West 36th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent German person who has had experience in housekeeping and family sewing, in the above capacities. Call or address L. HABERKORN, No. 384 Bowery, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by an American woman; can do all kinds of fine shirt-making and embroidery, and is willing to be useful in any way; best of city references. Call for three days, at No. 877 Broadway, in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands game and soup and family cooking; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

A GERMAN LADY (WIDOW) WISHES to superintend the household of one or two gentlemen, or widower with children; would take good care of an invalid gentleman; references exchanged. Address or call to-day for Mrs. M. H., No. 609 Broadway, Room 19.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of grown children and do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good reference given. Call at No. 188 East 17th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; is fully experienced; is willing and obliging, and understands her work. Can be seen at No. 404 7th-av.; inquire in the milk depot.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of city references given. Can be seen at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING and obliging woman, in city or country, as downstairs servant; is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer; would do housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and dressmaker. Hairdressing in every style, with all the ability required. The very best city references given. None need apply but first-class ladies. Can be seen at No. 942 Broadway, in the hair-store, till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook; thoroughly understands her business, cooking and baking; can give seven years' reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, Room No. 19, rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at my present employers, No. 63 Hammond-st., where good reference will be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH young woman, a situation as chambermaid or otherwise in a private family; best of reference. Address or apply to M. D., Mr. Jones', No. 194 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework of a small family. Call for two days at No. 131 North 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, WITH GOOD city reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; sews neatly; kind to children; would work for a lady and child. Wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation as cook; is a good baker; makes pastry; does the coarse washing; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant girl to cook; would assist with the washing; best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 West 42d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Welsh young woman as chambermaid or otherwise in a private family; best of references. Address or apply to M. D., Mr. Jones, 194 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of city references given. Apply at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in rear, basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, the washing of one or two private families; is a good laundress. Inquire for Mrs. MORAN, No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman to take in washing of families or gentlemen at a moderate price. Apply at No. 70 4th-av., for Mrs. SCHULTZ.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman as chambermaid and plain sewer in a first-class family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 3d-av. SANDERS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation in a private family as nurse or chambermaid; can give city references. Call at No. 217 Sullivan-st., rear building, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; city reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman, who understands her business; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to caring for children, in a private family. Call at No. 199 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young widow without incumbrance; plenty of milk seven weeks old; good reference. No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 210 Sullivan-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress work out by the day or week. Call at or address No. 215 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 331 West-26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; understands dressmaking thoroughly. Address M. Y., Station E., New-York City.

A DRESSMAKER DESIROUS OF GOING out by the day would like to obtain customers. Call on or address a note to DRESSMAKER, No. 238 East 10th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOME OR FOReign buyer, or as head of department in an importing or jobbing dry goods house; applicant has been six years in the American business in Paris, and has had several years' experience in the trade in New-York; is familiar with the St. Etienne and Baise markets; knows something of Lyons goods, and is acquainted with French, Swiss, English and German goods generally. Address Post-office Box No. 6,784.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; 22 years' experience in this country, and understands his business in every respect; excellent hand at laying out new places; married but no children; best of reference from his last employers; has no objection to go South to superintend a gentleman's place. Address J. R. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; has six years' character from his late employer in England; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to go into the country or to travel. Address, for one week, B. Y., at Mr. Allen's, grocer, &c., Chicago-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, as farmer and vegetable gardener; one who is capable and practical, and has been accustomed to farm on the most approved and economical system. Address, for two days, A. B., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New-York.

WANNTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman; understands his business; best of reference from his last employer; no objection to country. Call or address, for two days, J. O., No. 10 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; is competent to attend to an invalid gentleman; can give good city references. Inquire at No. 116 West 16th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter; lately arrived; would make himself generally useful in city or country; understands his business well. Call or address No. 129 East 29th-st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as clerk or light porter in a store; is a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and not afraid to work; good city references given. Address, for two days, A. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and would be willing to make himself generally useful, in city or country; satisfaction can be given as to honesty and capability. Address M. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has 11 years' reference from his last employer; no objection to city or country. Can be seen for three days. Address P. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A man who is active and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and ready and willing to do whatever is required of him. Address T. W., No. 313 Delancey-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as general man; understands the care of horses and milking, and is a good plain gardener. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER MAN, with the best of references, as coachman in a private family; no objection to take care of a cow. Address J. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, valet or gentleman's attendant; willing to leave the city; has first-class references from last employer. Call at or address No. 485 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a married man, a Protestant, who can give good references as to character and capability. Address GARDENER, No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has good city reference from his last employer; is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent and reliable man, (English.) Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, or at Mr. Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WRITING WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, a competent and rapid writer, would devote his time day and evening, to copying or original composition, at a moderate compensation. Address WRITER, No. 180 Franklin-st., New-York.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—WANTed, the agency of a first-class paper-mill, to take orders and sell by sample on commission. Address C. S. KINGSLAND, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED TO edit a newspaper, would like such a position. His politics are Republican, but of the rational species. Address X. L. A., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD MUCH experience as a mercantile traveler solicits a commission from some first-class house. Address TRAVELER, Flushing, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

NEW BOOK—AGENTS WANTED.

Now Ready:—Get the best from official sources.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN OF GRANT AND SHERMAN, by the popular Historian, J. T. HEADLEY, Author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c. Complete in 1 vol. Handsomely illustrated.

The most complete work on the subject.—*Hartford Daily Press.*

One of the most popular Works on the war.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Grant and Sherman have found a popular Historian in Hon. J. T. Headley.—*New-York Tribune.*

Active Agents are selling 100 copies per week.

Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at the select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

$1 TO $2 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERVICE; pleasant and honorable business, no risk. Agents wanted in every State and county, ladies and gentlemen, everybody. Address MANSON LANG, N. Y.

CUTTER WANTED—ONE WHO IS THORoughly competent to get up a first-class stock of boys clothing. Address B. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO INVENTORS—WANTED, A PERSON COMpetent to perfect an invention; one familiar with machinery. Address ALTON, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO CAN CUT and fit and operate upon Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine and take partial charge of grown children. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 175 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable references required. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock for two days at No. 42 East 30th-st.

WANTED—TWO SMART ACTIVE BOYS, WITH some experience in the cloth business. Apply at No. 32 Reade-st. JOHN A. SHULTS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nusre and seamstress; good city reference required. Apply, for two days, at No. 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY CANVASSER FOR our business. HOWE & BOUVIER, 194 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
BANKS, BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, RAILWAY, INSURANCE AND OTHER COMPANIES,
In buildings Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80
BROADWAY.
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49 and 53 NEW-STREET,
ALL NEAR WALL-STREET.
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 BROAD-ST.
Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard rooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house, barn, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent per year, $2,000. Brokers furnishing tenants will be allowed the usual commission up to the 1st of February. Reference will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—The house is commodious, in the best order, and within two minutes of Centre-st. depot; furniture handsome and nearly new, and will be sold complete. A fine chance for any one commencing housekeeping. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,417 Post-office, New-York City.

FORDHAM ON HARLEM.—TO LEASE, THE country seat of Nathaniel P. Bailey, Esq., situated on Fordham Heights, near Kingsbridge, with about 30 acres of land in lawn, garden, &c., including mansion, coach-house, stables, gas-house, greenhouse, gate-house, ice-house, and garden with every variety of fruits. Rent $4,000. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO years, a large new stone front house, side windows, in one of the best positions on Murray Hill. It is furnished in rosewood and black walnut in the most elegant style, and with every modern convenience; rent, $600 per month. Address X. Y. Z., *Evening Post* Office.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-HOUSE IN GOOD ORder, 12 rooms, good garden, fruit, stable and outbuildings, situated opposite the Catskills; pure mountain air and fine scenery. Can be rented either for the season or year, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 779 Broadway, in the store.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A double house in South Orange, with ten acres, within five minutes of Maplewood Station, one hour from ferry, Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply at No. 55 East 4th-st.; immediate possession.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE extra sized house and lot No. 63 Prince-st., corner of Marion; lot 125 feet deep, with stable on rear. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family, without board; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 99 Division-st., for one week.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

BROAD-ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE—TO lease, the first-class double brick store, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st., just below Exchange-place, about 50x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED UPPER loft, and an office on first floor, No. 58 Fulton-st. E. T. & S. RYDER.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR gentlemen, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—A SUITABLE LOCATION FOR GENtlemen's furnishing goods and a merchant tailor. Apply to GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT NO. 127 READE-ST. Possession immediately. Inquire at 94 Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A COUNTRY HOTEL WANTED—WITHIN thirty miles of New-York, containing not less than fifty rooms and within half a mile of a depot or steamboat landing. Address, with particulars, prices, &c., H. B. KENT, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in the neighborhood of Washington Heights or Carmanville; must have six bedrooms and servant's room; would be taken by the year. Apply by letter, stating rent, &c., H. M. N., Post-office, Box 3,462.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVIlege of purchasing, a country place with 10 to 30 acres, within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat or rail. Address, with particulars, W. H. SMITH, Box No. 502 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL UNFURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, Yorkville, or Harlem, or a floor of unfurnished rooms in the city; rent not to exceed $450 a year. Address W. K., Box No. 1,114 Post-office.

OFFICE WANTED—FURNISHED, FOR A physician, in New-York or Harlem. Address, stating price, &c., Box No. 1,707 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate on Canal, Hudson, Greenwich, North Moore, Harrison, Desbrosses and Vestry sts. is offered for sale on reasonable terms by the CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH.

HARRISON-ST.—1 lot on the north side of Harrison-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., 24 feet front by 75 feet in depth.

GREENWICH-ST.—One lot on west side of Greenwich-st., between Franklin and North Moore sts., 25 feet front by 100 feet in depth.

GREENWICH AND NORTH MOORE STS.—4 lots on the southwest corner of Greenwich and North Moore sts., 100 feet on each street.

GREENWICH AND NORTH MOORE STS.—2 lots on the northwest corner of Greenwich and North Moore sts., 50 feet on Greenwich-st. by 100 on North Moore-st.

GREENWICH, VESTRY, HUDSON AND DESBROSSES STS.—24 lots on block bounded by Greenwich, Vestry, Hudson and Desbrosses sts, being (with the exception of 2 lots) the whole block.

GREENWICH AND DESBROSSES STS.—4 lots on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses sts., being 100 feet on each street.

GREENWICH-ST.—2 lots on the east side of Greenwich-st., between Desbrosses and Watts sts., adjoining the above, being 50 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 75 feet in depth.

CANAL, HUDSON AND VESTRY STS.—The whole of the large plot on Canal, Hudson and Vestry sts., (excepting 1 lot on Canal-st. and 3 lots on Hudson-st., sold,) having a frontage of 166 feet on Canal-st., 210 feet on Hudson-st., and 138 feet on Vestry-st.

HUDSON, LEROY AND CLARKSON STS.—Being 8 lots on the easterly side of Hudson-st., 3 lots on the northerly side of Clarkson-st., and 2 lots on the southerly side of Leroy-st.; 208 feet front on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson-st., and 163 on Leroy-st.

Application may be made at the office, No. 187 Fulton-st., corner of Church-st., where maps may be obtained.

WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

BENEDICT & COIT,

No. 4 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class dwelling-houses, in the best localities, and of medium priced houses in all parts of the city, and some in Brooklyn. They have, also, a number of very desirable furnished houses for rent, some with immediate possession. Property owners having houses, stores or lots to sell or rent are invited to register them on our books.

WANTED—For present orders, a large number of houses and stores for responsible tenants.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av. near 32d-street, being one of the most complete houses in the city, and first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city. The main house is seventy feet deep, with a two-story extension of thirty feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully frescoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood. The house is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house, and the mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 96 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT FURNISHED—The residence of the subscriber, situate about quarter of a mile from the village of New-Milford, Conn. The house commands a fine view of the village, also of the beautiful valley of the Housatonic. Thirty acres of good land will be sold with the place. There are two orchards of the best varieties of apples in full bearing, pears, grapes, strawberries and other small fruits in abundance. Price $8,000. Those who wish to look at the place can do so by calling upon J. B. Marsh, Esq., at New-Milford, or can obtain information by addressing the subscriber at Bridgeport, Conn.

EGBERT MARSH.

CHURCH OR BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The society of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, being about to move further up town, now offer to sell their leasehold property, corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The society are willing to sell the property with or without the present church edifice; size of plot, 78x141; located at southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st. This is the most eligible plot for sale now offered as a business stand in the upper part of the city. Possession, if wanted, 1st May next. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEPOT, with a water front, one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York.

There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out and ornamented with all kinds of fruits, flowers, &c. House 45x43 feet, three-story brick modern house, with all the modern improvements: stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.

Fine views of the Hudson River. Location unsurpassed. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUtifully situated on an eminence at the upper end of the Palisades, west side of the Hudson River, one mile from the river and depot at Tappan, Rockland County, New-York; 34 acres of productive land, with a variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. Two-story and attic frame house, 30x50, cottage, barn, &c., &c., all nearly new and in fine order. For particulars call or address P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK—125 FEET EAST OF 5TH-av., opposite main entrance to the Grand Hotel, (which is to be the finest on this continent, cover a whole square, and to be commenced immediately,) 10 lots for sale cheap, or owner will retain one or two lots for his own residence, if sold to parties who will build immediately. Owner, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 36, from 11 to 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A Gothic frame house, 8 lots, stable and fruit, $15,500; 2 frame cottages, 4 lots and stable—a bargain—$6,500; 2 furnished houses, with garden, stable, &c.; rent $2,800; 1 furnished house, with garden and stable; rent $3,000. Lots for sale to suit purchasers.

A. B. MILLS, No. 156 10th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE LOTS ON THE south side of 78th-st., 100 feet east of 4th-av., and adjoining the row of brown-stone houses. Also, two lots on the south side of 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. These lots are very finely situated and ready for immediate improvements. Will be sold low. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THREE STORY brown-stone front house, independent wallshigh stoop well built, No. 12 West 19th-st.; price $35,000. At Riverdale, on the Hudson, an English cottage, very roomy, and stable, with 3½ acres on the southwest corner of River and Riverdale avs; price $30,000. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, No. 12 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT PLOT OF GROUND on the southwest corner of Nassau and Adams sts., Brooklyn, being 101 feet on Nassau-st. by 119 feet in depth, with the four houses thereon. If not sold together will be divided. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 369 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON 60TH-ST., embracing southeast corner of 4th-av.; this is now a splendid neighborhood; many improvements are contemplated, among others the erection of the grand hotel, which is to be on this street, a block distant. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 88 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, recently put in complete order. Lot 25 feet by half the block. Price $30,000. Also, the furniture, which is very handsome, if desired. Apply on the premises between 1 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND, ELIGIBLY SITuated at Hudson City, N. J., fronting on West-av., and lying between lands of Mr. Peter Henderson and Mr. Henry Duncan, containing 9 20-100 acres. For particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 half the block. Furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John sts.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 100 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near two ferries; three stories and basement; range, water, gas, bath, &c. Also, house No. 37 Vandewater-st., New-York. Also, a sleigh, cheap. Apply to WM. WOOD, No. 61 Walker-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Llewellyn Park at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from the city, consisting of house containing eleven rooms, and four acres of land. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) 15 front lots, with rear lots adjoining, well located, near a park entrance; streets graded; will be sold below the market price to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE Park, a large brown-stone store and lot, with L on a side street; possession 1st May; a very desirable place for offices, insurance companies, or for banking purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., TEN miles from Hoboken, near Passaic Village, on Passaic River, 150 acres very choice and rich land, on which are some beautiful building sites. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTtage with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av., near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOWERY.—FOR SALE—166 WEST SIDE large lot near Broome-st.; no others for sale on Bowery. Apply to Mr. BUCKLEY, No. 8 54th-st., second house from 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $6,000. Apply at No. 76 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMMERCY PARK, NORTH side, an extra wide and deep four-story, brown-stone house and lot; $45,000 without, or $60,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 587 Broome-st. Inquire on the premises, or of JAS. W. SELLECK, No. 182 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The country seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the city—an easy drive: dwelling commodious, and contains every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. Possession at an early day. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE—SITUATED AT VAN HORNESVILLE, HERKIMER COUNTY STATE OF NEW-YORK, 58 miles west of Albany, 12 miles south of Central road and canal, at Fort Plain—Consists of a first-rate stone building, about 90 by 40 feet, four full stories and attic; overshot wheel 29 feet in diameter; 3,500 spindles, 60 looms, and all other machinery, shafting and belting as left three years since when the mill stopped running; was then making 2,000 yards print cloths per day; attached are 30 acres of land, 15 dwellings, Superintendent's house, store, office, &c.; mill never has to stop for want of water; will be sold low. Address RUEA NELSON, Post-office, New-York City.

FOR SALE,

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.

County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.

City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.

All in the State of California.

Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot on Howard-st., near Broadway.

ALSO,

First-class building lots in 55th and 56th sts., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALSO,

A valuable lot and building on Bleecker-st., near Green-st.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARM, READY STOCKED, FOR SALE.—300 acres, 100 in very old large hardwood timber, oak, sugar-maple and chestnut. The farm has three mowing meadows, two orchards of choicest grafted fruit in full bearing, perennial springs, with ground available for perfect trout ponds, a large and elegant dwelling, and ample barns and sheds. There are 300 fine wooled Vermont merino sheep on the place, 200 of them ewes in lamb, three horses, ten cows, swine, poultry, and complete stock of agricultural tools and implements. The house is fully furnished for immediate occupation, from beds, crockery and carpets up to pictures, piano and rosewood furniture. The place is five miles from Chatham Four Corners, on the Harlem Railroad, and two miles from East Chatham, on the Albany and Springfield Road. The wood alone, which is worth $6 50 a cord on the railroad, makes the place exceedingly desirable as a purchase. As a stocked farm it is one of the most valuable in New-York. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT BEVERLY, MASS.—"THE Old Burley Estate."—The house of brick, three-stories, containing two large parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, nine sleeping rooms, with furnace and gas; a large two-story shed and outbuildings attached, with well and cistern under cover; stable and carriage-house lately fitted up in good style; about 2½ acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, &c., in bearing.

Beverly is upon the sea shore, just beyond Nahant, an hour's ride by rail from Boston, noted for its healthy position, fine fishing, rides and sea views; is much sought as a summer resort by the Bostonians; the house is in good repair, furnished ready to occupy; price $12,000.

J. M. LOVETT, No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 32ND-ST., an extra-sized house, with rosewood doors, 4 rooms on a floor, consisting of drawing-rooms, boudoir, library and dining-room, the latter beautifully decorated in oak, with splendid mirrors, and elaborately carved oak finish; there is billiard-room, laundry, kitchen, scullery, &c., in basement, and on the 3d and 4th floors, about 16 bedrooms, all well lighted and ventilated. Adjoining the rear of the lot is a stable and coach-house, with enclosed court in glass; altogether one of the most convenient and elegant residences in the city for a family of wealth. It will be sold with the furniture, which is worth over $30,000, or with that part that is calculated for the house. For terms and other particulars, apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. THOMSON & SON, NO. 1,833 3d-av., or No. 80 Cedar-st., from 12 to 3½ o'clock P. M.

Two two-story and basement frame houses $6,000 and $5,800.

Two three-story basement brick houses, $8,000.

One four-story brown-stone front English basement, (new,) $11,000.

Three four-story brick stores and dwellings on 3d-av., $11,500.

And many others, different kinds, location and price. Also, lots.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 8 Harrison-st., with carriage house and stable; on West Baltic-st., first-class three-story brick house, No. 30 West Baltic-st.; first-class three-story brick house, 25 feet front, No. 68 West Baltic-st.; also, No. 72 West Baltic-st.; first-class house, 25 feet, No. 122 President-st.; a first-class house, No. 315 Degraw-st., No. 4½ Butler-st., No. 300 Union-st., with the furniture. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence in Morristown, N. J., ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The house is nearly new and in perfect order; contains 11 rooms, with marble mantels, dumb waiter, &c.; a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York; the lot contains ¾ of an acre, with good garden, fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Price low and terms easy. For further particulars apply to E. P. FREEMAN, Nos. 48 and 50 White-st., or to F. S. FREEMAN, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE NEAR MADISON, N. J.—A large first-class house, with stables and outbuildings and 45 acres of land in fine order and beautifully situated; the house is partially furnished, and in every respect the place is desirable as a gentleman's country residence. If preferred 223 acres of land will be sold with the house.

Apply to
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Attorneys, &c., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ONE HOUR from Wall-st., a pleasantly located, well-built, country residence, on Newark-av.; fifteen rooms, marble mantels, gas-pipes, hot and cold water, water-closet, bath, furnace, convenient stable, wagon, wood and chicken houses; good garden, fruit and shade trees; in complete order. Price $22,500. Apply to E. A. SAXTON, on the premises, or No. 22 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD of the City of Brooklyn, one three-story brick house, 40x36 feet, with hallway in the centre, with two-story brick extension, 20x18 feet, with three lots of land 25x125 each. Will be sold on easy terms. Also two fine dwellings on Ryerson-street. SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$11,000.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, neat outbuildings, 20 acres of superior land, finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located, high ground; 15 miles from city; Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Also, farms and residences, all sizes, prices and localities.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

320 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT $15 per acre, in Dane County, Wisconsin, ten miles from Madison, the capital of the State; the State House within view; 100 acres of good wheat land, the balance is meadow and pasture; has water and timber; is well adapted for a stock farm. Inquire in the store, No. 263 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITHIN CITY reach, being ninety minutes from New-York, suitable for a business man who wishes to go in and out daily; elegant house, with out-buildings and surroundings; price $12,000. Inquire of E. M. BALL, No. 36 Church-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, with large water front, about 2½ miles from Astoria, L. I.; house of granite; 75 acres land, choice fruits, views magnificent; an elegant residence; rent $3,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — ON NINETY-THIRD-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., two beautiful three-story brick houses, new, and with all the modern improvements; location on high ground, with an unobstructed view for miles; price $10,000 each. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON Broadway, with an L, between Wall and Fulton sts., suitable for a bank, insurance company or private capitalist.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA LARGE AND SUPErior four-story brown-stone house, No. 448 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.; it is 27 by 62 feet, and in complete order throughout. Furniture can be purchased, if desired. Possession 1st of April. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD of the City of Brooklyn, one elegant three-story and high basement brick dwelling, standing in the centre of a piece of land, 75x125 feet, with stable. Will be sold on easy terms. SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 5 Beekman-street.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—320 acres cultivated; rich soil; 100 heavy timber; good buildings and improvements; fifty miles from New-York by railroad.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND RESIDENCES, various sizes and prices, near the city; some very desirable at and about Summit, on Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey; very cheap.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES, IN HUNTington Township, 35 miles from Brooklyn and 1½ miles from Long Island Railroad. Inquire of the subscribers, HAWLEY, SMITH & CARMAN, Nos. 15 and 16 Fulton Market Wharf New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length: suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN A pleasant neighborhood, 28 miles from New-York, three minutes' walk from church and school and 1½ miles from a depot. Possession immediate.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$20,000 WILL PURCHASE A SPLENdid residence and four acres of ground in the finest part of the City of Paterson, New-Jersey. All necessary outbuildings, fruit trees, &c. Half cash.

M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

$6,500.—HOUSE AND LOT—NORTH side of 87th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; gas, water and all the modern improvements and sub-cellar. ROBERT MACLAY, No. 79 Cedar-st.

SIX ELIGIBLE LOTS FOR SALE ON 85th and 86th sts., near Madison-av., forming a plot 75 feet by 200 feet; they are well suited for a church or other large building. C. & G. WOODMAN, 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE CENTRAL PARK LOTS, running from 89th to 90th-st., near 9th-av.; four lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av. Also, four-story brick house, No. 330 9th-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. 188 Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN 5TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., THREE most desirable dwelling houses, full width, and lot in fee; sold together or separate. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST COUNTRY RESIdence in Queens County, situated at Jamaica; house large, with all modern improvements. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—A first-class residence at Elizabeth, N. J., in perfect order, ten minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, address H. W., Box No. 4,311 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN ELEVENTH-ST., EAST OF 5th-av., a very desirable four-story high-stoop dwelling house. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, 4 Pine-st.

WILLIAM-ST.—A VALUABLE PIECE OF property in William-st., not far above Maiden-lane, for sale by E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 505 Canal-st., corner of Renwick. Price $20,000. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR sale, in West 48th-st., near Broadway. Lowest price, $14,500. Address H., Box No. 2490 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Scottish Drama of ELSHIE; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. Giants, dwarfs, 100 000 curiosities.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, commencing at 1 o'clock. RUY BLAS AND FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. LONDON ASSURANCE. Characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. John Wood, supported by a powerful cast.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, commencing at 1½ o'clock. EVENING at 7¾. MOSE, IN A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848; MODEL OF A WIFE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE BLACK DOMINO AND BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 7 o'clock. RAOUL THE KNIGHT; OR THE MAGICIAN OF GRANADA and CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31. commencing at 8 o'clock. THE IRISH HEIRESS. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, J. C. Williamson, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 7½ o'clock. CASTLE OF TORMANI, AND FOREST OF BURGUNDY. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Whalley, Mestayer, Marden and Guion; Misses Fanny Herring, R. Denvil, and the entire company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER; ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 7½ o'clock. THE MAGIC HORN; or, THE HARLEQUIN AND DAME KIDDLEWINKS; GISELLE; THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, Jan. 31, commencing at 9 o'clock, Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READINGS, by Mrs. HENRY C. WATSON.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—FREE EXHIBITION. AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Thirteenth-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, commencing at 1 o'clock, JAMES M. WEHLI'S farewell Matinée.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON introduced an important bill for the reorganization of the volunteer militia of the country under the general government, instead of the present separate State system. It was referred to the Military Committee. The Post-office Committee were asked to report as to the expediency of building or hiring telegraph lines along the principal mail routes, in effect making the telegraph a branch of the postal service. The President was asked to send in a copy of Gen. SHERMAN'S report of late observations in the South. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the legality of the election of JOHN P. STOCKTON as Senator from New-Jersey. (He was chosen by less than a majority of all the Legislature.) The bill to protect all people in their civil rights, regardless of race or color, was discussed by Mr. HOWARD and others until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, documents in reference to the surrender of the *Shenandoah* were sent in by the President; also, a report concerning the enlistment of hundred days' men. A bill was referred for the better organization of the Navy. A motion to admit to seats within the hall the as-yet-unrecognized members from Arkansas, was lost 64 to 94. The usual deficiency bill was reported. It was voted to print twenty thousand copies of the detailed report upon the manufactures of the country. The Constitutional amendment came up in order, but after a brief colloquy, Mr. STEVENS moved to recommit without instructions, and the House so voted. An important resolution in regard to claims of Southern citizens was adopted. It is as follows: "That, until otherwise ordered, the Committee on Claims be instructed to reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of or damage to property by the army or navy while engaged in suppressing the rebellion." The House met in the evening to hear speeches on reconstruction, but only half a dozen members came, and they adjourned without delay.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was noticed to give the owners or lessees of piers, wharves and slips in New-York more exclusive control of the same, when engaged in the transportation of passengers and freight for any regularly established line. Also, to change the route of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad. The bill to amend the act relative to contracts by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York was passed; also to submit to the people at the next election the question of a new constitution. The Health bill being taken up, Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend by vesting in the Mayor of New-York full power in regard to the inspection of weights and measures; which was adopted. Mr. LOW moved as a substitute the appointment of five persons, three of whom shall have been physicians resident in the said district the four years preceding such appointment, and at least one of whom shall reside in the City of Brooklyn, who, together with the Health Officer of the port of New-York, and the President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, shall constitute the Metropolitan Board of Health. The amendment was opposed on the ground of its giving the commission a partisan basis, and it was finally rejected—ayes, 8; nays, 16. Mr. WHITE spoke at some length in favor of the bill. Mr. O'DONNELL said that he preferred that the Governor should appoint the Commissioners. Mr. HOYT moved to strike out the names of Drs. WOOD and MASON, and insert those of Mayors HOFFMAN and BOOTH. This amendment was opposed by Mr. PIERSON and Mr. LAWS, and was lost. Other amendments aiming at the defeat of the bill were proposed and lost. The bill was made the special order for this morning.

In the Assembly much of the time was occupied in consideration of general orders. The bill to enforce the liability of receivers of insolvent corporations or joint stock associations for banking purposes was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from the Northern Pacific coast report unprecedented falls of snow and severe weather. The snow on Scott Mountain is from twelve to fifteen feet deep, and no mail over that route has been received for twelve days. The telegraph lines were broken at many points and in Washington Territory it was nearly destroyed.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, in his message communicated to the Legislature yesterday, gives a very favorable report of the finances of the State, showing an improvement in the treasury since Nov. 30, 1860, of over $2,500,000, notwithstanding the large expenditures for military purposes. On the 1st of December, 1865, the State debt was nearly half a million less than on the 1st of January, 1861. Under these circumstances the reduction, or even the repeal of the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills, the Governor considers possible; also the local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans, &c. He expresses his approval of the principles of public policy embodied by the President in his message at the opening of Congress.

The Newark *Advertiser* states that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, under the terms of their agreement with the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, have already contracted for the grading of the whole of the branch-road from Denville to Bloomfield. This line will pass through Boonton, Little Falls, and the Great Notch in First Mountain, and will be some twenty-three miles long. A corps of engineers is now engaged between Bloomfield and Paterson in staking out the proposed new road, preparatory to commencing work. The grading on this part of the route is to be finished during the present year, and also that portion between Denville and Boonton. At the same time, the work on the entire line of the road is to be pushed forward with all possible dispatch, and the contractors hope to have the whole completed within twelve months.

Early on Saturday morning last, says the Ottawa (C. W.) *Citizen* of Jan. 22, we had an extraordinary change in the weather in this vicinity. About 4 o'clock in the morning rain began to fall in torrents, and what is somewhat singular at this season of the year, about 7 o'clock we were visited with quite a thunder-storm. The lightning was blue and vivid, and the thunder heavy.

The Council Grove *Democrat* is informed by Col. LEAVENWORTH, Indian Agent, that he succeeded in recovered two white women, Mrs. MCDANIEL and Mrs. SPRIGGS and six children, who were taken captives by the Indians in Northern Texas last Summer. The Indians have yet three white children, which they promise to deliver up.

A terrible steamboat disaster occurred on the Ohio River yesterday morning. The boiler of the steamer *Missouri* exploded, near Evansville, Ind., causing a great destruction of life. The number of the lost is not given; but, out of one hundred on board, only twenty survivors had been taken off at the last accounts.

The large cut-stone church belonging to the Wesleyan denomination in Quebec, and situated on the corner of Ursula and St. Anne streets, Upper Town, caught fire on Friday morning, and was almost entirely destroyed. It was a fine structure, finished with much taste, and cost the congregation $60,000. It was insured, but not not to the full value.

Col. BURTON N. HARRISON, formerly private Secretary to ex-President DAVIS, has been released by order of the President, from Fort Delaware, where he has been confined since last Spring. Col. HARRISON'S imprisonment was based upon no special charges other than such as might have been suggested by his official and personal attachment to Mr. DAVIS.

The Georgia Legislature yesterday elected HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON to the United States Senate. On the first ballot, ALEX. H. STEPHENS was chosen by 152 to 39, but as he had positively refused to take the place, (and as he could not take it without being formally pardoned,) other ballots were held, resulted as above stated.

It is said to be true that Mrs. ROBERT LEE is bringing the influence of many leading men of Virginia and the South to bear upon the President in favor of the restoration to her of the princely Arlington estate, and there are some of the opinion that she may be successful.

There has been quite an excitement caused in Canada by an attempt to transport from Quebec to Montreal two cases containing twelve human bodies, which had been resurrected for surgical purposes. An investigation, the purpose of which is to ferret out those engaged in the undertaking, is now in progress.

In the official correspondence just published between Gens. WEITZEL and MEJIA on the Bagdad affair, the former states that he sent three hundred men to that place purely as an act of humanity, without partiality to either of the contending parties.

A destructive fire took place at Malone on Jan. 20. Loss about $20,000. The buildings are insured for $5,000, of which $2,000 is in the Home Insurance Company of New-York, and $2,000 in the Franklin County Mutual.

The Georgia Senate, by the casting vote of the President, has decided to postpone the election of United States Senators till the 15th of February, and the resolution was to have been considered by the House on Friday.

It is rumored that Judge COURSOL, (of Canada,) who was suspended in consequence of his action in the St. Albans raid case, is soon to be restored to office.

From New-Orleans intelligence is received that Gen. SHERIDAN has interdicted emigration to Mexico. No interference with the sailing of vessels has been exercised.

On Monday Mr. EDWARD W. BETTINSON, Superintendent of the Bay State Glass Works, of East Cambridge, Mass., lost his pocket-book containing $9,000 in United States 5-20 and 7-30 bonds.

Lord MONCK is expected immediately at Ottawa, when, it is believed, the Canadian Parliament will be called together.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gen. MARSHALL LEFFERTS gave the children of the Five-Points House of Industry a delightful entertainment last evening in their play-room, introducing, for the occasion, a camera obscura, and exhibiting many fine pictures of Scriptural and European and American scenes and fancy sketches. About five hundred children were present.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the oil refinery of Mr. JAMES CHARTERS, corner of John and McWharter streets, N. J., caused by the bursting of a still in one of the outbuildings. The entire establishment was consumed, the loss being about $10,000. Three men—MARSH, BAILEY and SCHIEFFER—who were at work on the premises, were seriously burned.

Hon. H. L. HOSMER, Chief Justice of Montana, delivered a lecture last evening at the Travelers' Club, Fifth-avenue, on the condition, resources and prospects of that Territory. The rooms of the club were crowded with visitors, among whom were many ladies and some distinguished strangers.

Dr. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, delivered a very interesting lecture last evening at Cooper Institute on "Icebergs," in which he gave a graphic description of the frozen North.

The price of gold advanced to 140⅞@141 ℔ cent. yesterday, on the large demand to pay customs, which amount for Monday and Tuesday to $1,503,000. The exchange on London was much depressed; sales of standard bills at 108¼. Money easy to the brokers at 5 ℔ cent. At the Stock Exchange the railway speculation is improving and government securities firm.

Produce and merchandise attracted more attention yesterday, but prices were unsettled. The freight engagements were light.

At the live stock markets sales have been less active than dealers anticipated at the opening on Monday. The receipts of all kinds of stock are about equal to a fair demand. Mutton sheep are in more active request than they were one week ago, those well fattened selling at ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. higher. Veal calves sell quickly at 14c. ℔ lb., live weight, if they are in good condition. Milch cows sell slowly, and prices are weekly declining. The receipts of live hogs are about equal to a fair demand, and prices remain about the same as at the close of the market a week ago.

HERE AND THERE.—Comparisons are odious. Here is one that is very odious indeed. We clip the following from an Albany paper:

> "The inspector of weights and measures at Albany, N. Y., has recently confiscated one hundred and eleven sets of false scales used by farmers and butchers in the State-street market and other places of business in that city."

We have not seen any statement of a similar occurrence in New-York, though the grievance of short weight and measure is notorious. There are three inspectors. The last Corporation Manual states that these three are GEORGE CAULFIELD, No. 179 Ninth-street; S. M. SIMONSON, Fifty-second-street, near Broadway; and LAWRENCE HILL, No. 8 Columbia-street. Will these gentlemen, if they are still in office, refer to the record of weights and measures, and of prosecutions and convictions, which they are required by law to keep? Or is it a private document, like that street-cleaning contract, the original of which is withheld from view, but of which we fortunately have a copy?

Practical Legislation—The Bankruptcy Bill.

A certain amount of optimism is as essential in politics as in the common ethics of everyday life. The evils and annoyances of the present hour are incidental and transitory; the good we hope for, though unseen and undefined, is sure, and will be enduring.

Prolonged debates about reconstruction, and the seemingly interminable manufacture of constitutional amendments, may therefore be submitted to patiently, if not with indifference. After theorizing will come practice. Beyond a fathomless ocean of words lies a solid land of work. The era of discussion ended, we may confidently expect a reign of action, and the adjustment of matters into which partisanship does not properly enter.

The revision of the revenue system cannot be long delayed, now that the report of the special commission has been presented to Congress. The careful consideration and rearrangement of our fiscal burdens is a task to which the statesmanship of either House will not be more than equal. It is a labor to be performed concurrently with the adoption of judicious financial measures, which will be hindered or helped by the manner of its performance.

When this legislation shall have been accomplished, another question closely affecting the interests of trade and the well-being of the country, will challenge attention. Scattered through the commercial world are snags and wrecks which should be cleared away, if we would give to our people fairplay in the arduous career that is before them. Acknowledging the necessity of so arranging internal taxes that labor and capital shall have the freest possible scope, let it not be forgotten that both continue to suffer from the consequences of former financial disasters. There are tens of thousands of honest men whose energies are crippled and whose usefulness is impaired by a legal inability to escape from the results of by-gone misfortune. Whether these embarrassments have proceeded from business inaptitude or a want of fair business strength, or from the crash which shook the land in 1857, and again in 1860, is really of minor importance. The great fact is indisputable. And the only method of averting the embarrassment it produces, and destroying the evil of which it is the cause, is the enactment of a judicious bankruptcy law.

The business community of this country are not generally chargeable with short-sighted selfishness. They discern their true interest with more readiness than most people, and their keenness is usually tinged with an honorable liberality. The majority of them are rarely unwilling to make due allowance for misfortune, or to arrange with their debtors on a basis of mutual sacrifice. To this general feature may in some degree be attributed the elasticity which is associated with the prevalent idea of the American business character. Down to-day, the American is resolved to be up to-morrow. A tumble does not impress him as otherwise than temporary. He sees in misfortune an incentive to renewed exertion; in difficulty, a motive to bolder effort and more ambitious aim. Hence, commercial panics and crises are less terrible to us than to any other people under the sun. We emerge from them with a spirit unimpaired, with hope undimmed, and with a faculty for adapting ourselves to circumstances, which is one of the secrets of our marvelous progress and prosperity.

But the breed of Shylock has multiplied in the land, and now thwarts the liberal purposes of the business majority. An unfortunate trader who proposes honestly to settle with his creditors by giving up all he has, and asks in return exoneration from further liability, too often finds his plan frustrated by the greed and obstinacy of some individual, who resists compromise under an expectation of thereby securing his full claim. There are merchants to whom this course is as a settled rule of trade. They never release a debtor except on his payment of every dollar in full. The willingness of other creditors to accept a part in full settlement of the whole, has no influence upon them. They stand upon the bond and demand the pound of flesh. What the effect may be upon the condition and future of the debtor is of no concern to them. Whether their obduracy operate as a perpetual impediment to his resumption of business, in their judgment, matters not. They will keep the screw upon him continually, although the effect be to ruin him utterly, and render his business salvation virtually impossible.

How this state of things operates, every man knows. There is hardly one among us who cannot place his finger upon cases which illustrate the mischief and cruelty occasioned by the inability of bankrupt traders to escape from a long-borne load of misfortune. On all sides business persons may be seen whose integrity is untarnished, whose qualifications are excellent, and whose willingness to work none can gainsay, but who are nevertheless debarred from the use of their opportunities by the constant pressure of an old indebtedness. What follows? In too many cases an evasion of legal liability most detrimental to commercial morals. Shylock is circumvented, and trickery becomes a part of trade. Business is carried on under false but specious pretexts. They who cannot buy and sell under their own names, do both under the names of others. Property which rightfully belongs to creditors is transferred to relatives. Thus the moral force of business obligations is weakened, the standard of business integrity is impaired, and a blow is inflicted upon the confidence which should subsist between man and man. And for much of this mischief, Shylock is unquestionably responsible.

The insufficiency of State legislation is not less obvious. To the extent that it is operative, it is of course useful; but being limited in its application, and lacking in uniformity, it is not suited to the wants of the time. Only the action of Congress can dispose of an evil which is of national magnitude, and provide means of relief which shall be national in in their operation.

The constitutional right of Congress to legislate on the subject may be taken for granted. The sturdiest stickler for "strict construction" will find it difficult to persuade the country that a power which has already at different times been exercised, and which the Supreme Court has pronounced constitutional, should now be regulated by any other consideration than expediency. And the expediency of a bankruptcy law appears to us as evident as that of a law regulating the national currency, or determining "the obligation of contracts" upon citizens of the several States. Instead of treating it as exceptional, and limited in its duration to a special set of circumstances, we would have it permanent and universal as commerce itself. It can hardly be more necessary at all times to provide for the enforcement of contracts than to provide for the adjustment of the relations of debtor and creditor, irrespective of the peculiar causes of disaster which at this moment render it of urgent importance.

Abuses were wrought under former bankruptcy laws. At one time the debtor enjoyed unfair advantages; at another the creditor. What then? These are reasons, not against a new law, but for so carefully considering its provisions that the mean of equity may be attained.

For anything like a general whitewashing law there can be no excuse. Indeed the most sincere advocates of a bankruptcy bill are they who would most stringently provide for the prevention and punishment of fraud. They desire legislation, not to ratify the title of knaves to plunder, nor to shield knaves from the consequence of their misdoing, but on one hand to assist the honest unfortunate to regain commercial freedom, and on the other to aid the patient creditor in redeeming some portion of his loss.

Report of the Revenue System—Reform of Organization.

We have remarked on various features of the Report of the Special Commission on our Revenue System, published in full exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, but there is one which should not be passed over by the public. It is the first formal and official statement by men, evidently of practical and thorough acquaintance with our civil service, of what this journal has so long been attempting with apparent failure—to impress on the people—that is *the radical imperfection* of our civil service while the officials are appointed, promoted and removed solely for their political connections and opinions. We hail the bold and frank statement of the committee, as the first appearance of a new order of things in the Union—as at least the unveiling to the people the miserable inefficiency of our civil service as compared not only with European systems, but with what it might be. Formerly vast frauds and imperfect organization were matters of very little consequence to the mass of the people, because the country was so rich that the loss of a few millions was not felt at all. But now a dishonest or incompetent management of our revenue system, for instance, is felt in the pockets of every citizen; the loss must be made up by additional taxation. It is our immediate interest that we should have as good an organization, and as honest a management and efficient a service, as in England or France, for instance.

The present committee do not hesitate to avow—to the dismay of those who are in the habit of believing America at the head of the civilized world—that we are far behind those two countries in this important matter. Of our present administration of the revenue they speak thus:

> "As the case now stands, there can hardly be said to be any general and efficient organization of that department of the revenue which relates to the customs. The system devised in the infancy of the nation has been gradually enlarged and modified to meet the requirements of an increasing and now enormous commerce; but so imperfectly and irregularly has this been done, that the whole system at present seems wanting in method and centralization; and the government, in this department of its business, is obliged, as it were, to do the work of a giant with the toy instruments of a child. The commission believe, furthermore, that there is not, at this time, any individual connected with this branch of the revenue who possesses such an acquaintance with the relations of our customs system to the trade and commerce of the country as is possessed by the supervising officials of the customs departments of either Great Britain or France; and, what is more, there probably never will be any such, *so long as appointment and continuance in office are made dependent on political considerations.*
>
> * * * * * But an imperfection in our whole revenue policy more serious and radical than any yet adverted to, and which affects alike both the customs and the excise, is of making the appointment, retention and promotion of officers of the revenue dependent on other circumstances than qualifications and good behavior. So long as this policy prevails—a policy never adopted by any private firm or corporation having a due regard to their own interests, and one entirely ignored by all the leading States of Europe—a thoroughly efficient and economical administration of the revenue, coupled with the education of a competent corps of officials, cannot reasonably be expected. Under the present system, inspectors of spirits have been appointed who were entirely ignorant of the hydrometer and disregarded its use; and inspectors of tobacco, who require to be instructed as to the nature of the different varieties of this article when manufactured, previous to entering upon the discharge of their duties.
>
> The commission are also informed that efforts for the removal of competent officers have, in some instances, undoubtedly been made, for the sole reason that in the faithful discharge of their duties they have interfered with the private interests of wealthy and influential individuals.
>
> The commission consider it imperative that some action should be taken by Congress on this subject, and that the necessities of the country should override any advantages that now may accrue in the distribution of patronage in the revenue department of the government. Good men, honest, competent and efficient, should be sought out and placed in all the positions requiring tact, skill and judgment, and on such salaries as will enable them to live and continue honest. They should, moreover, hold their situations by such assured tenure as to induce application and faithfulness. Thus would the government have the benefit of experience, every year growing more and more valuable."

The following is their treatment of the New-York Custom-house, which they certainly handle without gloves:

> "As regards the New-York Custom-house, the channel through which about two-thirds of the receipts of the whole country pass, want of time has prevented the commission from making extensive personal inquiry; but, judging from the numerous statements presented to them, and from the evidence elicited by the Committee on Public Expenditures, (H. of Rep., 38th Cong., 2d Sess., Report No. 25—1865,) they feel satisfied that the necessity of reform in the manner of doing business in this institution was never more urgent than at present.
>
> Of the officers employed in the New-York Custom-house, it is believed that a majority of them have no special qualifications for their places, and little knowledge of the law under which they discharge their duties; while the estimates presented to the commission of the annual losses experienced by the government, through the frauds perpetrated in connection with this institution, range from $12,000,000 to $25,000,000.
>
> A very large part of these frauds arise from the undervaluation of invoices, coupled with neglect and incompetence in the department of the appraisers. To enter into any detailed account of the manner in which these frauds are perpetrated would, however, require more space than is at the command of the commission in the present report; but as an illustration of the common, systematic, and shameless manner in which it is conducted, they would state that they have had exhibited to them two invoices, received during the past few months from one of the leading and most respectable houses of one of the chief cities of Europe, one of which invoices, sworn to falsely for the payment of duties, was nearly forty per cent. less in amount than the other, which was transmitted for the private account of the importer.
>
> The attention of the commission has, furthermore, been called to a case which has occurred very recently, concerning a foreign publication, imported in sheets into New-York, for which an American house offered to double the price at which the sheets were invoiced, and use them as a raw material for the manufacture of printing paper, although rags and like materials are admitted free of duty. The sheets of the publication in question were invoiced with their covers at three farthings, could be bound for a fraction of a cent each, and are sold in the American market at from eighteen to twenty-five cents.
>
> The effect of such frauds is not to be measured merely by the actual loss of revenue sustained by the government, but also includes the injury inflicted upon the honest importer or the American manufacturer, who is forced to submit to a competition against which no skill or industry will enable him to protect himself. And it is undoubtedly true that in this way no tariff enacted of late years has fully accomplished the end it was intended to subserve.
>
> Another prolific source of fraud in the customs is connected with the present system of refunding duties paid or alleged to be paid in excess. 'The number of such cases pending in the New-York courts averages five hundred and over a year, sometimes running up to one, two, or even three thousand, and involving millions of dollars,' to which must be added, an aggregate of costs of no small dimensions. In some of these cases, it is the conviction of old and experienced Custom-house officials that the government has been made to refund duties three or four times in succession, and that a large part of the business can be characterized as nothing less than shameless and systematic robbery, involving, it would seem, not unfrequently, collusion on the part of government officials.
>
> It ought to be clearly understood by the people of the country that a continuance of this laxity in the management of the customs revenue is equivalent to increased taxation; and that every dollar taken from the revenue under various pretences in this department, must, necessarily, be made up by an equivalent assessment."

As a proof of the want of organization of the Internal Revenue Department, the committee state that if the law, as it now stands, were thoroughly executed, the receipts from it would not fall short of $500,000,000 per annum; and they state a single instance in New-York of its failure, where the value of the boot and shoe industry is estimated at $16,867,200 per annum, on which the tax ought to have been $506,016, while the amount collected was less than $100,000. They cite, also, the instances of the "penny wise" policy of the system, where vigilant officers, who were saving thousands of dollars to the public treasury by detecting frauds or simplifying returns, were obliged to have their small expenditures deducted from their meagre salaries, which, as the commission state, is equivalent to offering a premium for continued inefficiency and want of method. Another cause of imperfection they find to be in the want of highly competent and responsible officers, and their inadequate salaries.

> "The operations of the Internal Revenue, and also of the customs, affect the character of nearly every industrial and moneyed interest in the country; and all experience has shown that great numbers of designing persons are ever on the alert to take advantage of the imperfections in the law, and of the inexperience of officials, to evade the law and defraud the government.
>
> The only counter-check, therefore, for government to rely upon is the integrity, faithfulness, capacity and experience of its agents; and for the government to endeavor to procure and retain the services of men competent to discharge responsible trusts at less salaries than is paid by leading banks or private mercantile firms or corporations, will not only, probably, be impossible, but will result in very poor economy."

This is certainly sound advice. The time has gone by in this country in which first-class ability can be secured by the government at the salaries formerly paid.

The commission commend many of the features of the British system, especially the following:

> "Superannuated and faithful officials are also allowed pensions on retirement from office. To such an extent, moreover, is the British revenue, in all its departments, divorced from party and politics, that all officers and employes of the revenue are even deprived of the right of suffrage while in service, though otherwise qualified; while it is understood that no influence on the part of any member of Parliament, or even of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will avail for the securement of an appointment under the revenue, unless the candidate receive, at the same time, the approval of a majority of the Board of Commissioners, under whose supervision his duties are to be discharged. The consequence of this is, that the administration of the British revenue law is constantly improving, while frauds and defalcations on the part of the officials are rarely, if ever, heard of."

We have no hope in this great reform proposed, for success this year or the next, or perhaps for a generation. But we are grateful for such formal and historical statements of its necessity as this commission have so boldly made, and we doubt not that the truths they propound will yet take root.

The Medical Staff of the Army.

To provide a military peace establishment of the country, which shall reconcile adequate protection for the present and provision for the future, with the minimum of economical expenditure, and which shall, at the same time, in respect to new offices created, do justice both to regulars and volunteers, is a most difficult task. The amended bill, reported to the Senate by Senator WILSON, provides for a *minimum* army strength of about fifty-seven thousand men, and the maximum force of the regular army, at present organized, is about forty-three thousand rank and file. This increase is not unreasonable.

The stress of difficulty grows out of attempting to discriminate, in respect to commissions for the additional force, between regulars and volunteers. And in one or two instances the proposed bill of Mr. WILSON is at fault in this particular.

For example, the number of surgeons in the regular army is limited to fifty, and no assistant surgeon can be a surgeon till he has served five years, and not then unless there be a vacancy in the corps of surgeons. In consequence of this law there are many medical officers who entered the army anterior to the rebellion, and who have served through the war with distinction, who are still assistant surgeons.

The bill of Senator WILSON excludes these officers from competing for the twenty-five vacancies created thereby in the corps of surgeons, by providing that assistant surgeons of *volunteers*, and *none but them*, shall be eligible to the new appointments.

That this exclusion is bad in principle, and will be unjust in application, is apparent on its face. In the first place, it prevents the government from getting the best men in the army medical service, by limiting the field of selection to one class, instead of embracing regulars and volunteers alike. In the second place, it inspires and promotes unnecessary jealousy between the two arms of the service, and it also works positive wrong to deserving men in the regular service.

The true plan is to throw these twenty-five new appointments open to competition, by rigid test of merit before an examining board, where early education, professional training, military service, habit and temper of mind and body, and, what is of great importance, temperance and virtue of life, can be unfolded for consideration. Open the doors for regulars and volunteers alike, and let him who passes the ordeal best be first commissioned, and so on to the end of the list. At any rate, do not debar the regulars from the poor privilege of submitting to an examination. The preparation of study for the ordeal will of itself be a great advantage to the public service.

THE DIRTY STREETS.—As we write, the weather has broken and the streets are covered once more with a filthy slush of melted snow and mud. We have seen a few men armed with shovels, but very few, and these appear, from their purposeless efforts, to be wholly unused to the work of street-cleaning, so that the presumption is that there is not an organized force trained to meet emergencies of the kind now existing. As to any attempts to clear out culverts and remove snow from crossings, there appear to be literally none. Our readers will bear in mind that the contractors made their agreement for ten years, and that for nine more Winters New-York is to be the dirtiest city in the world unless the City Inspector does his duty and the contractors' sureties are made to do theirs. The Commissioners may meet and explanations without number may be offered, but nothing can gainsay the fact that Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP are neglecting their duty in the grossest manner, and can be excused in no manner whatever. These gentlemen made promises of the most positive description, and claimed to possess great experience. It seems that they *have* experience—of the people's patience under affliction. We hope that when their monthly bill comes up they will receive payment only for the period during which they fulfilled their contract. We shall look out for the day. Meanwhile, let us ask whether the little busy B, "improves his shining hour" in common with Messrs. B. D. & K.?

The American Bureau of Mines—The Organization Complete.

Reference was made in our columns several weeks ago to the progress of an organization under the name of the American Bureau of Mines. The organization is now complete, and as the object is one of a public character, its purposes and aims ought to be as extensively known as possible. The bureau has been organized as a joint stock company, and its object, summarily stated, is to assist in placing the mining enterprise of the country on a sure and conservative basis. More specifically stated, the aims of the bureau are designed to protect the public against swindling schemes, by furnishing disinterested and authoritative information as to the value of mineral properties; to enable mining companies to obtain for responsible positions men whose qualifications have been rigidly examined; to assist chemists, metallurgists, engineers and others, with all necessary scientific information and practical advice; to aid the proprietors of valuable lands or mines in the development of the same, by putting them into communication with capitalists, and by lending to their plans the influence of the bureau; to place at the disposal of individuals or corporations the services of a distinguished Board of Experts as consulting engineers, in all matters connected with mining and metallurgy. In order to effect most successfully these important objects, the bureau has engaged twelve of the most eminent engineers and professors of chemistry, metallurgy and mechanics in the United States. Among these experts, we find such names as Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College; Dr. JOHN TORREY, Assayer of the United States Assay Office; Dr. JUSTUS ADELBERG, Prof. F. L. VINTON, C. E. BUCK, R. W. RAYMOND, &c. The organization of the bureau, we believe, is due in very great part to the forecast and exertions of JOHN PONDIR, Esq. And the high social standing of the directors and trustees of the company gives the public the strongest possible assurance that the organization will be vigorously and faithfully devoted to the objects it has set before itself. The Directors are:

Geo. D. H. Gillespie, President; F. Tomes, Jr., Vice-President; P. C. Calhoun, Treasurer; Drake De Kay, Secretary.

The Trustees are:

Geo. D. H. Gillespie, F. Tomes, Jr., P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank; Charles Augustus Davis, J. F. Schepeler, of Schepeler & Co.; Wm. F. Drake, of Drake Brothers; Chas. Holzapfel, of Troost, Schmidt & Co.; Eugene Kelly, of Eugene Kelly & Co.; F. Schuchardt, of F. Schuchardt & Son, formerly Schuchardt & Gebhard; E. Caylus, of E. Caylus, de Ruyter & Co.; R. E. Mount, Jr., C. F. Downing, of United States Assay office; Theo. Gentil, of Gentil & Phipps.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Abstract of Gov. Curtin's Annual Message—Financial Condition of the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Gov. CURTIN's message was communicated to the Legislature to-day.

The financial report shows an improvement in the condition of the treasury since Nov. 30, 1860, of over $3,500,000, notwithstanding the large expenditures for military purposes.

The extraordinary expenses growing out of the war, not refunded by the general government, is $4,000,000, yet on on the 1st of December, 1865, the State debt was nearly half a million less than on the 1st of January, 1861. Under these circumstances the reduction, or even the repeal, of the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills is possible, with entire safety to our finances; also, the local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans, &c.

The Governor then gives a highly interesting statement of the action of Pennsylvania in the prosecution of the war for the Union, alludes to the promise of the Federal authorities to reimburse the State for the expenses of the emergency troops, and the failure of Congress to do so, and recommends the Legislature to adopt measures to bring the subject again before Congress.

The Governor concludes as follows:

> "My uniform course during the late war was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the general government, while giving a hearty support to the national authorities in all their measures to suppress the rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the message of the President at the commencement of the session of Congress will receive my cordial support."

Election of Herschell V. Johnson Senator from Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 30.

In the Legislature to-day, on the first ballot for Senator, A. H. STEPHENS received 152 and Mr. HILL 38 votes; scattering 1. Mr. STEPHENS did not consent to the use of his name, and on the sixth ballot HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON was elected, receiving 152 votes.

From Havana.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Since my last announcing the visit and departure of the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD and party in the *De Soto* little of importance has transpired. On the 17th the steamer *Caravilla* arrived at Santiago de Cuba, from Kingston, Jamaica. The new Governor of Jamaica arrived there on the 6th, and was sworn in at Spanish Town. He is also President of the Committee of Investigation on the late rebellion.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. CLIFFORD, and Mr. GOWRIE, a Scottish lawyer as counsel for Mrs. GEORGE W. GORDON, also arrived there on the 6th, in the steamer *Tamar*. The court for the trial of prisoners still on hand was to open on the 23d inst. It is said there are 150 political prisoners to be tried.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery has been mustered out at City Point, and has arrived here. The regiment will leave for home to-night.

Passed Cape Henry, schooner *Ellen B. Terry*, for New-Haven; schooners *Exertion*, *Hinkley*, *Lynchburgh*, *Allie Randall*, *Amos Edwards*, for New-York; *Fearless* and *Quiet*, for Boston; *Angelina* and *Lookout*, for Baltimore.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

More City Railroads all over the Town—The Census—The Health Bill.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

Mr. FREAR, of New-York, has introduced a bill to incorporate the Crosstown Railroad Company, which is an old friend appearing in a new shape. Mr. FREAR's bill names Luther R. Marsh, Henry W. Johnson, Oscar Tibbals, Henry S. Wilson, Butler G. Noble and Rufus Rhodes, with their associates, as corporators. It contains a provision that half a cent shall be paid into the Treasury of the City of New-York on each passenger carried, or eight and a half per cent. on the gross earnings. The road is to run through the following streets, viz.: Commencing at Chambers-street, North River, running through Chambers-street to New Chambers-street, through the latter to James-slip; thence to South-street and returning by the same route. Also commencing at Spring-street, North River, through Spring to the Bowery, across the Bowery to Delancey and Rivington streets, thence through these to East-street, through East-street to Grand-street, returning through and along Grand-street to Tompkins-street, through and along Tompkins-street to connect with the tracks on Delancey and Rivington streets. Also commencing at Christopher-street, North River, through said street to Ninth-street, through Ninth to Stuyvesant, through Stuyvesant to East Tenth, through East Tenth to East River, returning to East Tenth through West Tenth, through West Tenth to West, then through West to Christopher-street. Also, commencing at the foot of Seventeenth-street, North River, through Seventeenth to First-avenue, returning by same route. Also, commencing at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River, through Twenty-eighth to Second-avenue, through Second-avenue to Twenty-third-street to the East River, returning through Twenty-third to Second-avenue, through Second-avenue to Twenty-seventh, through Twenty-seventh to Sixth-avenue, through Sixth-avenue to Twenty-ninth, through Twenty-ninth to Eleventh-avenue, through Eleventh-avenue to place of beginning. Also commencing at the foot Forty-second-street, North River, thence to Second-avenue, through Second-avenue to Thirty-fourth, through Thirty-fourth to the westerly side of First-avenue, returning through Thirty-fourth-street to Second-avenue, through Second-avenue to Forty-second-street, thence to the place of beginning. Also commencing at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, through that street to Manhattan-street, through Manhattan to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, through that street to Harlem River.

The grant contains all the provisions of the general railroad law passed 1850, with the usual restrictions as to crossing other tracks. It also provides for a sale to the city at the expiration of twenty-five years, if the city shall choose to purchase.

The corporators are also empowered to construct an elevated line on the route, to be made entirely of iron, the cars thereon to be propelled by steam power.

The House spent an hour or more this forenoon in discussing the proposition to print Secretary DEPEW's preliminary report of the census, under which it will devolve upon the present Legislature to redistrict the State. In the course of the discussion, Mr. CREAMER, of New-York, took occasion to denounce the census as a farce so far as it related to the City of New-York. Messrs. PITTS and BRANDRETH defended the Ex-Secretary, when Mr. CREAMER replied that he intended no attack upon Secretary DEPEW. The fault, he said, was with the last Legislature in neglecting to fix a decent remuneration to the enumerators, so that competent men might be secured.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Metropolitan Health bill till the hour of adjournment. Senator LOW offered an amendment striking out the names of Drs. PARKER, WOOD, CLARK and MASON, and providing for appointing the Commissioners by the Governor. The Senator argued that the physicians named would not properly attend to their duties; that the Union party would be held responsible for the bill, and should have control of the work of carrying it into effect.

Senator ANDREWS supported the bill as it stands in a speech of great earnestness and power, commanding the undivided attention of his auditors.

Senator WHITE followed in a remaakable speech, which he had not concluded at the hour of adjournment—a speech replete with logical arguments and telling facts. Having been a member of a committee appointed by the last Senate to investigate municipal affairs in New-York, he referred to the testimony taken before that committee, to show up the workings of the present system under partisan auspices. From the testimony he showed the immense number of officers now employed, from the twenty-two Health Wardens, the twenty-two deputy wardens, down to the army of inspectors. Among them were inspectors of pretty much everything, even to inspectors of dumps and inspectors of bell-ringing! Every petty officer had his understrapper, until he was reminded of the remark of Dean SWIFT, speaking of paraistes:

> "Even fleas have lesser fleas to bite 'em,
> And lice have lice *ad infinitum*."

The Senator read the names of some of these officers, and said it seemed to be a pre-requisite to such an appointment that the man should be a liquor-dealer by profession and an Irishman by descent. Their ignorance was amazing. Of the officers brought before the committee all were asked if they understood Hygienics. Some were of opinion that they had it bad in some quarters; some thought it did not prevail much, and one official told the committee that Hygienics was the bad smell that arose from stagnant water.

Roars of laughter followed the Senator's exposition of the ignorance of New-York officials in the Health department. He did not claim that his own party was any better than others in respect to such a matter as this. Make the commission partisan, and these abuses under which the people of New-York groan would creep in.

Senator WHITE will conclude his speech this evening. It was one of the most effective yet made and ought to have been heard by every taxpayer in New-York.

There is, I am sorry to say, an evident disposition on the part of several prominent politicians, both in and out of the Legislature, to insist upon making the Health Department a partisan machine. Divers gentlemen have been industriously lobbying to this end for the past fortnight. The amendment of Senator LOW received the vote of ten Senators, although it was defeated by six majority. It is evident that the Senate will pass the Health Bill, substantially in its present shape, but a strong effort will be made in the House to name other Commissioners, who understand far less of science and far more of politics than those now in the bill. It is to be hoped that this wrangling may not make shipwreck of the measure. The present Legislature are charged with the duty of doing something to stay the spread of pestilence in the metropolitan district, and it will never be forgiven if it fails in its duty.

PERSIMMON.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The discussion of the Health Bill in the Senate to-night was dignified and able. Senator MURPHY's amendment providing for the election of Health Commissioners by the people, and another to give power to the Supervisors of New-York and Brooklyn to appoint, were offered without debate, and with evident intention to make no factious opposition. A large number of amendments were made, but none of them affect the efficiency of the bill, and most were unimportant verbal changes. It is probable that discussion will close to-morrow. The bill will then come up for final vote in a day or two.

Speaker TREMAIN is in Washington on legal business, and will return in a few days. The Associated Press reporter incorrectly stated that Mr. LITTLEJOHN was elected for the remainder of the session. His powers will cease on the return of Mr. TREMAIN.

PERSIMMON.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

REPORTS.

By Mr. FOLGER—Against amending the act relative to proceedings for the recovery of damages against railroad corporations for accidents. Laid on the table.

The President presented the annual report of the trustees of the Astor Library. Which was ordered to be printed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LA BAU—To give the owners or lessees of piers, wharves and slips in New-York more exclusive use of the same when engaged in the transportation of passengers and freight for any regularly established line.

By Mr. C. G. CORNELL—To amend the act relative to the Croton Aqueduct, so far as the same relates to the grade of the Eighth-avenue.

By Mr. LENT—To amend the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank.

Also, to change the route of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. E. CORNELL—To amend the charter of the Steam Agricultural Company.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND—To incorporate the Manor House Hotel Company of Westchester and New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to contracts by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

To submit to the people at the next election the question of a new constitution.

Making appropriation for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt.

The New-York Health Bill was taken up for consideration.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend by vesting in the

Mayor in New-York full power in regard to the inspection of weights and measures; which was adopted.

Mr. LOW moved the following as a substitute for the second section:

There shall be appointed, upon nomination of the Governor, with advice and consent of the Senate, five suitable persons, three of whom shall have been physicians resident in the said district the four years preceding such appointment, and at least one of whom shall reside in the City of Brooklyn, who, together with the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, and the President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, for any time being, shall constitute the Metropolitan Board of Health, and be denominated Sanitary Commissioners, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular or adjourned meeting of said board. Said five persons thus appointed shall hold office as such commissioners respectively for the terms, viz.: One for two years, one for four years, one for six years, and two for eight years.

Mr. LOW urged the adoption of the amendment at some length, and was opposed by Mr. ANDREWS on the ground that the Commissioners ought to be named in the bill, ought to be four instead of five, and ought to be non-partisan. His amendment, if adopted, would make the bill substantially the same as the Health Bill which passed the Senate last year, and which was defeated in the House. He saw no necessity for putting the four Police Commissioners in the bill. They would be out of place there in his opinion. But it is said that the police are to execute the law, and therefore ought to have the management of the department. This he thought no argument, for the police are bound to execute the law whether the Police Commissioners are made Sanitary Commissioners or not; and he believed they would execute the law just as faithfully and efficiently. But still to meet this argument, he had so framed his amendment as to make the President of the Police Board a member of this commission. This he submitted met the whole strength of the argument, and nothing more could be asked in reason. He did not presume that it was proposed to put the Police Commissioners for an ornament, and yet he could not imagine any other necessity for it. It may be said—indeed, it has been said—that the object is to keep the board equally divided between the two political parties; the Police Commission consisting of two Democrats and two members of the Union party, and the idea being that these four physicians are to be of like politics. Suppose this is done, how long will it last? A Police Commissioner is to be elected by the Legislature, on joint ballot, this Winter, in place of Mr. MCMURRAY, Dem., and he doubted whether a Democrat would be chosen to the place.

But be that as it may, he was opposed to any attempt to sugar-coat the nauseam in this way. Who asks for such a division? Not the Democrats or the Democratic party, for they propose to fight this bill to the bitter end, frame it as you may. They will oppose it on the ground that it is a usurpation of municipal rights, and nothing that we can do will make it palatable to them. No good can be accomplished in this way. Let us take this commission and take the responsibility. The Democrats, were they in our place, would offer us no division. They ask it not of us, and we should not offer it. Whether it results in good or bad, upon us will rest the entire responsibility. Again, you seek to make an equal division now, but make no such provisions for the future. Two years from now new commissioners will have to be appointed, and what guarantee have we that the proposed dividing line will be maintained? As to naming the commissioners in the bill, he was opposed to it. Why should we say that the four gentlemen herein named are the only four in the district competent to fill the places, or most competent. What case justifies us in this assumption? How can we judge of their executive abilities? Much more is needed of them beside medical knowledge. We want energy and executive ability, and so far as he was concerned he wanted the different schools of medicine represented, at least if it should be required that the four commissioners shall be physicians. Why should they belong to the old school exclusively? It would be almost like establishing a State religion. It is said that if we have more than one school represented, disputes and confusion would arise. Well, so will disagreements spring up if only one school be represented; and hence it was that he was opposed to having it composed entirely of physicians. Two physicians with the Health Officer will be all that is necessary. They can afford all the requisite medical information and the others for whom his amendment provides will supply the energy and efficiency to establish the rules and regulations that may be adopted. Name these four physicians, and who believes that they will execute the law in person? Nobody but the Superintendent and his dozen or fifteen associates will have to do it.

Mr. ANDREWS said he felt somewhat perplexed by the argument of the Senator from the Ninth, (Mr. DOW,) because of the utter impossibility to take it up for consideration and reply, and follow it any direct way. It is a sort of "You'll be hanged if you don't, and you'll be hanged if you do," argument. However, as it is a sort of serpentine argument, perhaps it will be best to take it by the tail, and follow it to the head. The Senator objects to the Commissioners being named in the bill on the ground that we cannot judge safely of the ability and qualifications of the gentlemen named, and hence he favors their appointment by the Governor. Thus he reverses the theory that "there is wisdom in the council of many." Reference has been made to this system of commissions, and he had no objection to its brief consideration on the present occasion, although it is a somewhat delicate subject, and especially delicate for the majority here to handle. It is a system that has its evils as well its advantages, and which has in the main, he believed, been put upon the cities from sheer necessity. But nevertheless it is unendurable, that it is an indirect way of avoiding the constitution—it is a way of doing that indirectly which you may not do directly. True, we have been spurred on to its adoption by the most urgent necessity for the sake of public order and the security of life and property. But in his judgment the power thus assumed should not be exercised in the mere spirit of partisanship or at the behest of politicians for the furtherance of selfish and political ends; and he could tell the Senate that in the City of New-York the people, regardless of party, do not look with favor upon that policy which would throw this system beyond the limits of prudence and actual necessity. Is there necessity for it here, or should we forget party in the higher duty that the matter involves, and that we owe to all the people? Were some Senators around this board filling the seats now occupied by the Senators representing New-York, what would be the tone of their arguments upon the amendment of the Senator from the Ninth? Would it be one of laudation or protest? Let it apply to themselves and their constituents. Let them suppose this system of commissions applied to themselves by a Democratic administration—to their own districts and to those they represent, and tell how it would be received. Do they not know that it would be received with an almost universal howl of opposition, and how can we apply it in such a case as this to any section of the State? Where is the justification for it? He (Mr. A.) assured the Senate that we cannot afford (and he now spoke as a party man) to go too far in the direction indicated by the Senator from the Ninth. Our friends in New-York—the whole people of the Metropolitan District—ask for a reform in the sanitary regulation of the city, and they know from sad experience that to secure the management of the reform needed, the management of the department must be divested of all political surroundings and considerations. They know that the mere change of management from the hands of one set of politicians will not give them that reform; and hence it is that they express the hope that no feature of the bill will be altered upon the most mature deliberation. We propose to pass a bill investing a board with extraordinary powers, and it is our duty to see that those powers are vested in hands enjoying the entire confidence of the community. This result can be secured in no other way with so much certainty as by naming the men who are to carry the law into effect in the act itself. This insures us the serenity and coöperation of the House of Assembly, and leaves to the Governor the revisionary power placed in his hands by the constitution, and he may veto the bill if in every respect it fails to meet his approval. Thus each branch of the government participates in the acts, and shares the responsibility. The men named in this bill have made Sanitary science a special study, not only abstractly, but relatively to the condition and wants of the district. They are ready to day to apply that knowledge to the circumstances developed in the district, and thus initiate the needed reforms. The Senator says he wants the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and the Senate, but is the Senate practically but a register of the appointees of the Executive. In support of this view, Mr. A. referred at some length to the case of the Fire Commissioners, appointed last Winter. That bill provided for the appointment of four Commissioners, and he (Mr. A.) had advocated the passage of the bill upon the ground that it was to be non-partisan, yet three of the four were selected from one party.

The above is a mere outline of the remarks of Messrs. LOW and ANDREWS.

The vote was then taken and the amendment rejected—8 to 16.

Mr. WHITE then obtained the floor in support of the bill and in advocacy of a non-partisan commission, quoting largely from the report of the committee appointed at the last session to investigate into the affairs and management of the several departments of the New-York city government, to show that the present sanitary regulations are wholly inadequate, and that their extraordinary inefficiency and almost total worthlessness is directly attributable to the fact that they are in the hands of politicians, and are managed almost exclusively for political ends.

Pending his remarks, progress was reported, and the Senate took a recess till 7 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., and resumed consideration of the Metropolitan Health Bill.

Mr. WHITE concluded his argument in favor of the bill. He had shown that the present health department is entirely unworthy the city; that the system is faulty in every respect, and totally unlike that of any other metropolis in the world; and he had shown that this deplorable condition of things is directly attributable to the fact that it is really a vast political machine. He did not believe that much if any improvement would be secured by merely changing the power from one set of politicians to another set, and he warned the Senate against being led into any such error. It may be that we shall escape the pestilence that is stalking toward us from the East; but if we do there is still urgent necessity for the measure. Small-pox and the infectious fevers are always more or less prevalent in the city, and it behooves us to do all in our power, and speedily as may be, to guard against their encroachment and to relieve the city of their presence if possible. Under the present management, these diseases, as well as the cholera, are invited instead of being combatted. He again protested against making the commission partisan. It was the remark of the shrewdest politicians that he had ever known that all the party patronage the Republican party ever acquired in New-York was a curse to it rather than a benefit. There is nothing to be gained, but everything to be lost to the majority here if we adopt the principle of the Senator from the Ninth, and make this department a mere political machine. He sincerely hoped the Senate would avoid the great blunder, for he felt sure that if it was adopted it would prove fatal to the objects of the measure.

Mr. O'DONNELL said he would vote for the bill in view of the pressing necessity that existed for its passage, although he preferred that the Governor should appoint the Commissioners. As to non-partisan boards, the history of the New-York Board of Supervisors taught him to repose but little confidence in them.

Mr. HOYT moved to strike out the names of Drs. WOOD and MASON, and insert the names of Mayors HOFFMAN and BOOTH.

Mr. PIERSON earnestly opposed the motion, saying he could conceive of no motive for it unless made in a disposition to filibuster the bill. He was opposed to commissions. They partook of the character of vigilance committees, and could only be justified in cases of extraordinary emergency, as in this instance; and he submitted that this was made the more acceptable because it was proposed to associate it with a commission that already existed, and which had so proved its value to the community as to have lived down very much of the opposition with which it was met at the outset. He was decidedly opposed to giving the commission a partisan color, because it would be impolitic, unwise and disastrous. He complimented highly Mayors HOFFMAN and BOOTH, but said they would be entirely out of place as members of such a commission.

Mr. LENT also opposed the amendment, and it was lost.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY moved to amend by providing that at a special election to be held within thirty days after the passage of the act, there shall be elected by the electors of the Metropolitan District, five Commissioners, to hold office for five years. It was lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend by providing that the Commissioners shall be appointed, three by the Supervisors of New-York and two by the Supervisors of Brooklyn. It was lost.

After consideration of other amendments, progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. ANDREWS the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The Speaker presented the report of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary; also, the response of the Auditor of the Canal Department relative to amounts paid to canal contractors; also, the report of the Commissioners of Pilots.

The resolution to print fifty copies of the preliminary report of the Secretary of State on the census for each member, officer and reporter, was adopted.

The Assembly then took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

AFTER RECESS.

The House was occupied in consideration of general orders.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To amend the act for the incorporation of ocean steamship companies; to enforce the liability of receivers of insolvent corporations or joint stock associations for banking purposes; to amend the charter of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company. Adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

The Senatorial Question—Rumored Project to Annul the Election of Underwood and Segar on the Ground of Illegality—Names of Prominent Candidates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 29, 1866.

Somebody has been at work stirring up the United States Senatorial question again in this State, and you may expect to receive a telegraphic announcement that a resolution has been introduced in the Virginia Senate for the purpose of nullifying the Underwood and Segar election, and preparing for a new choice. The scheming of the different cliques in the State is amusing, and at the same time perplexing. JOHN LETCHER has friends who will urge his claims, and Speaker BALDWIN, of the House of Delegates, is mentioned. The latter, on the floor of the House not long since, publicly expressed his wish to see ROBERT E. LEE in the gubernatorial chair. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is also talked of, and it is known that many of the members were elected on the express condition that they would support him for Senator. Gov. PEIRPOINT has also been spoken of in this connection, but he positively declines to allow his name to be used until the United States Senate shall declare the present incumbents illegally elected. He thinks that the election was valid, and having given Messrs. UNDERWOOD and SEGAR their certificates, he cannot consistently be a candidate now.

From this statement of facts it will be readily seen that affairs are somewhat mixed; but it is safe to predict that if the Alexandria election is set aside, Messrs. BOTTS and BALDWIN will be first and foremost on the list of candidates. A printed circular has been distributed among the members, which was written in Alexandria, and which attempts to prove the illegality of the Underwood and Segar election, and a resolution is already drawn up and ready for presentation in the Senate, embodying the same ideas. On this point the great weight of influence will be thrown, and even if the movers of the resolution cannot carry it, they will not rest content, but will insist on another election, and thereby transfer the solution of the question to the Federal Senate, to be decided by that body as contested seats. Incidentally the validity of the present State government will be brought into question, and the effect will be to unearth many strange things connected with the Alexandria coterie of officials and the formation of the present Legislature.

BOTTS' name has been brought forward as a peace-offering to the Administration and the North, and his election, if it occurs, will be a compromise between the Unionists and the Secessionists, whereby each one will have a member. Between BALDWIN and LETCHER the choice of the war men will fall. The former is probably a nearer approach to a soundly reconstructed Confederate than the Ex-Governor; but he is not as popular with the Legislature just now as he has been.

E. P. B.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY CASE.

Another Delay—Formidable Array of Counsel for the Prosecution—Fashionable Audience—Curiosity to Witness the Prisoner and his Trial.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

Long before the hour had arrived for the opening of the court this morning, every available seat, and all the standing room were occupied by an intensely curious assemblage of the *elite* of this thriving town. Ladies were particularly numerous, and of course, occupied the seats, for gentlemen are always ready to accommodate them. The sweet creatures simply desired to take a last look at the two prisoners before they are sent to the State Prison. The criticisms which many of these fair ones make indicate a great desire on their part for some place of lively amusement, and at the same time the absence of anything of that kind in Bridgeport, except occasional visits from wandering mintrels, who are always ready and abundantly competent to impose upon the credulity of a community unaccustomed to the loftier recreations and amusements which the generous patronage of large cities usually commands. For the time, then, the trial of the silly fellows who aimed at sudden affluence by the wholesale robbery of the safe belonging to the Adams Express Company furnishes food for observation if not for amusement. It is the exciting topic of the hour—I ought perhaps to say, is likely to be the theme of this place for several days.

At the opening of the court this morning the case of THOMAS CLARK gave promise of being a lengthy one. On the side of the prosecution there are no less than five of Connecticut's most talented lawyers, who from appearances intend to bring out every iota of evidence against the prisoner, while Judge STEWART, of New-York, is alone in the defence. Although the prospect is very gloomy for the accused, yet as he has chosen to fight it out on his own line, his counsel must meet the array of talent brought against him, but at great disadvantage. The prosecution have all the witnesses; many of them have been sent here by the Adams Express. The defence having none, has to depend entirely upon tact and appreciation of every opportunity for objection and exception. Whether these last-named efforts will succeed must depend entirely upon the Court who may rule on very different principles to those which so frequently govern our New-York judges. Upon the whole, the quickest method, and the least provoking one, would have been for the accused to follow the example of his companion, TRISTRAM, and plead guilty. For there can be little doubt that he will be convicted, and then it will be more tolerable for TRISTRAM in the day of judgment than for him.

At all events the brief discussion which took place between counsel this morning, ended in another postponement of the case till to-morrow morning, when, unless Judge STEWART continues to be as successful in his technical objections as he was this morning, the tail will proceed.

The prosecution desire to prove that the money found in the possession of the accused is the precise money was intrusted to the care of the Adams Express Company, and to this end propose to produce witnesses in every case; hence the prospect of a several days' trial.

I presume the principal object in delaying the trial is to give the prisoner an opportunity of securing the presence of additional counsel in the person of CHAS. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Hartford, who has been sent for. The first thing done will be to have TRISTRAM plead guilty. This will not help CLARK very much in the minds of the jurors.

W. W.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. Kelley, Rhinebeck; Dean Richmond, Esq., Buffalo; Major-Gen. Steadman, Toledo, Ohio, and Major L. Kingsley, Rutland, Vt., are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. Wilkinson, Wheeling, Va.; Hon. Mrs. M. S. Latham, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. L. A. Birdsall, San Francisco, Cal.; Geo. Bullock, Philadelphia, and F. Bartlett and wife, Washington, D. C., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, Jan. 31.—Nos. 41, 38, 115, 131, 132, 133, 73, 71, 113, 63, 18.

THE RIO GRANDE AFFAIR

Emigrants Prevented from Leaving New-Orleans.

Gen. Sheridan Enforcing Strict Neutrality.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Why General Weitzel Sent Men Across to Bagdad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 29.

Gen. SHERIDAN to-day refused to allow emigrants to leave here to go to Mexico. He is acting under orders from Washington. He does not prevent vessels from going.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The official correspondence between Gens. WEITZEL and MEJIA regarding the affair at Bagdad is published.

The former states that he sent three hundred men to Bagdad at the request of Gen. ESCOBEDO, purely as an act of humanity, not to perform service for either party.

Gen. MEJIA replies, briefly stating that he has notified his government of all the occurrences that took place at Bagdad.

The French naval commander, before his departure to Vera Cruz to report the matter officially, protested in a short note against the invasion of Mexico by the American soldiers.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

New-Orleans papers of the 24th say the interior Mexican papers are filled with accounts of the movements of troops in pursuit of guerrillas from the seacoast to the mountains, and also report the continuance of summary executions of guerrillas in accordance with the Emperor's decree, which were exhausting the people, and the country was more unsettled than at any time since the organization of the Imperial government. A plot to overthrow the government in the State of Michoacan had been discovered.

The Liberal Mexican paper published in Brownsville states that the prisoners taken from CORTINAS were executed privately at Matamoras, and all the prisoners taken at Bagdad were liberated. Additional forced loans had been imposed by the authorities at Matamoras, and all communication with Brownsville was interdicted.

In consequence of the death of King LEOPOLD, the Emperor and Empress had returned to the palace at Chepultepec.

The Emperor had issued a decree granting to LAMON ZAUGRONIZE the exclusive privilege for seventy-years of constructing and working a railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla via Jalapa and Perote.

A company has been formed in Tuscany with a capital of 1,000,000 francs for the purpose of sending Italian emigrants to the Empire. A portion of the money has already arrived and some purchases of land made.

Monterey was garrisoned by traitors.

Matamoras being considered in danger, French men-of-war have been ordered there with a force.

An earthquake was felt throughout Mexico on the 13th ult., and was severely felt on the South American coast on the 15th. The oscillations were from east to west. The destruction of the Caraccas by an earthquake is confirmed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Severe Weather—Snow Fifteen Feet Deep—Travel Suspended—Telegraphs Broken Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 29.

Advices from Yreka say that the weather up the coast during the past fortnight has been the most severe ever known. The snow on Scott Mountain is from twelve to fifteen feet deep. No mail had been received for twelve days.

The telegraph line was broken in a hundred places. Communication with Washington Territory over the mountains is nearly broken off, and the telegraph line in the Territory is almost totally destroyed. Much other property was badly damaged. In Williamette Valley the snow fell to the depth of two feet.

Arrived ship *White Swallow*, KNOWLES, from New-York.

Mining stocks are a shade firmer. Imperial, $115; Chollar Potosi, $252; Yellow Jacket, $335; Hale and Norcross, $550.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Major-Gen. HALLECK has issued a General Order directing the military posts in the harbor and vicinity of San Francisco to be detached from the district of California. The order materially reduces the importance of the Department of California, and relieves Gen. MCDOWELL of fully half of his duties.

A large public meeting was held here last night for the organization of the California branch of the Freedmen's Aid and Union Commission. Addresses by Hon. CORNELIUS COLL, United States Senator elect; Hon. F. BILLINGS, Mr. WHEELER and others, were made.

A private dispatch received here says Mr. ASPINWALL is organizing an opposition line to California, via Panama.

CASE OF CHRISTIAN ANDERSON.

Reply of the Health Officer.

To the Daily Press of New-York City:

An article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this day, headed "Neglect of Sick Emigrants and Sailors—Who is Responsible?" calls for answer at my hands.

In the case of CHRISTIAN ANDERSON referred to, the transfer of the man from Quarantine to Ward's Island was directed by a Deputy Health Officer, Dr. WALSER, who has acted in that capacity for many years, whose reputation for humanity and kindness to the sick has hitherto been unquestioned, and who, I am confident, would not intentionally do or suffer anything which might in the least degree be inhumane.

The Coroner's jury upon whose verdict the article is founded, censures the quarantine authorities "for transporting fever patients in such an exposed manner." In reply to this it may be said the facilities now afforded by the State for *Winter transportation* in these cases are not what they should be; and the quarantine authorities have therefore been compelled to charter such vessels as could be obtained for the purpose, as the *Rattler* and others.

The *Rattler* is a large, substantial steamboat, and has good cabin accommodations for such purposes; and I know of no reason why this man was left upon the *Rattler* in the exposed condition in which it is claimed he was found.

From the time of the destruction of the quarantine property some years ago, up to 1864, all sick were transferred from quarantine to Blackwell's and Ward's Islands in open rowboats; since that time these subjects have been transferred in steamboats.

Many of the steamboats obtainable for this purpose are deficient in suitable compartments for carrying the sick, but for want of others we are often compelled to use such. In the Summer season, of course, there can be but little if any objection to conveyance of the sick in the manner and in the vessels which have been used for the purpose; but in the Winter, when (as is the case at the present time) the weather is inclement, the bays and rivers are filled with floating ice, and the vessels are liable to damage and detention on their passage, different accommodations should be provided for the purpose indicated.

The attention of the Quarantine Commissioners was some time since called to this subject. They have had the matter under consideration, and it has been and is their intention to obtain suitable accommodations as soon as possible, to remedy the evil complained of.

In their verdict the Coroner's jury have recommended the Quarantine authorities "to send a fit and proper person with all such patients, who will pay a proper regard to their condition while in transition to the hospital at Ward's Island." Now this has been done in all cases hitherto since the undersigned has acted as Health Officer. A competent and suitable person, Mr. CORNELIUS COLE, has been employed for this purpose, and as I learn has performed his duties faithfully until recently, when he was stricken down by ill health, engendered by exposure in the performance of this particular duty. During his illness the duty has necessarily been placed upon others; and if it is possible that in the particular instance referred to no one accompanied the patient, still express orders have been given that no sick persons should be removed from quarantine without proper persons to attend them.

It may not be impertinent to add here that the case spoken of, and the difficulties now attending the transfer of sick persons from Quarantine show the importance of the recommendations I have at various times made for the erection in Lower Bay of proper hospitals for the detention and care of the sick. The erection of such hospitals will enable the Quarantine authorities to transfer the sick thereto expeditiously and with perfect safety to the patients, and there would be no occasion for a chance of blame attaching to their department for any such occurrence as the one which has called for this article.

Very respectfully,
JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

The Case of Christian Anderson—Note from the Deputy Health Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks in your issue of this date relative to the death of CHRISTIAN ANDERSON, who recently arrived in this port on the ship *John Bright*, are calculated to convey the impression that the quarantine authorities are responsible for the manner in which he was treated. As I made the examination on the arrival of the ship, and directed the transfer of the patient to Ward's Island, it is proper that I should state a few facts, in order that the public may judge where the blame, if any, should rest.

The quarantine act now in force provides that *"until permanent provision shall be otherwise made by law,"* typhus and ship fever patients shall be sent to and supported at Ward's Island. The statute is silent as to how they shall be sent there. It gives the Health Officer power to direct it to be done, and seems to contemplate that the direction will be carried out by the master of the vessel in which the patient arrives. But not one vessel in a hundred possesses the proper facilities for executing such an order. The result is that the Health Officer is obliged to provide such facilities as he may be able at the expense of the vessel as the emergency arises. The quarantine steamboat, which is used during the Summer, could not be kept in readiness for such occasional use in Winter, except at an expense which would be extremely oppressive and burdensome to the masters and consignees of vessels. He therefore seeks the best means in his power for executing the law whenever such patients arrive.

The steamboat *Rattler*, which transferred this patient from the *John Bright*, it must be confessed did not present the best accommodations that could be devised for such a purpose. But they were the best which could be procured at that time, except by incurring an expense which would have formed a very just ground of complaint on the part of the master of the vessel. And they were far better than is represented in the remarks to which I have referred. The man, when he left quarantine, was not placed on deck in an exposed condition, but was placed amidships of the tug, covered by the hurricane-deck, by the wheelhouse on the side, and by glass doors fore and aft, this room being heated by the steam below. The patient could not, in my judgment, have died from exposure. He was in the last stages of the disease when removed from the vessel, and I think died from that cause alone.

From the above facts I think it will be seen that if blame rests anywhere in this case, it is with the Legislature in not providing proper facilities for executing the laws. Until the "permanent provision" is made which is clearly contemplated in the act of 1863, it is impossible to administer our quarantine system with that degree of efficiency which is demanded both by considerations of humanity and public safety.

By publishing the above you will oblige,
Yours respectfully,
THEODORE WALSER,
Deputy Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Jan. 29, 1866.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—"Ruy Blas" will be repeated here to-day at the matinée, with the distribution as before. There is no performance this evening, the theatre being closed to make a final rehearsal of "Richelieu," which will be produced to-morrow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WEHLI gives his last matinée here to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LITERARY.—Mr. P. O'SHEA, the Catholic publisher, of Bleecker-street, has just issued the second volume of a translation from the French of M. L'Abbe J. E. DARRAS' very popular work entitled "A General History of the Catholic Church, from the commencement of the Christian era to the present time." The translation is made under the editorial supervision of Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, and the publication has the cordial sanction of Catholic prelates throughout the country.

PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.—The regular promenade concert of the Twenty-second Regiment will be given at the Armory, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, Saturday evening, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the above Home. This Home was established at Flushing by a board of lady managers of this city, to provide for orphans of deceased soldiers. There are now 120 children in the Home, who are tenderly and religiously cared for.

LECTURE BY DR. MACGOWAN.—A free lecture on the Aboriginal Americans, will be delivered this evening by D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. Dr. MACGOWAN was present at the great Indian Council recently held on the borders, and will be likely to give some account of his scientific observations among the natives.

DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITATIONS.—Mrs. HENRY C. WATSON will give her second series of dramatic and poetic recitations, with vocal illustrations, this evening, at Dodworth's Hall. The programme comprises "The May Queen," "The May Song," "The Raven," and selections from SHAKESPEARE.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A public meeting for the purpose of inaugurating the new National Temperance Society and Publication House, will be held at Cooper Institute this evening. Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President of the Society, will preside, and Bishop JANES, Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. T. L. CUYLER and others will deliver addresses.

LECTURE ON HEALTH.—Mrs. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D., will give a lecture to ladies on Health, Disease, &c., this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Eighth-avenue.

THE BROADWAY CASUALTY.—At the inquest in the case of the death of Mr. JOHN C. DODGE, who died from the effects of being crushed by a truck on Monday in Broadway, the jury gave a verdict exonerating the driver from all blame.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE TRUANT HOME.—Mr. A. C. VAN EPPS, the Superintendent of the Truant Home, at Flatbush, was brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, on a charge preferred by CLARA WILLIAMS, a girl about 14 years of age, (an inmate of the Home,) who stated that he caught her by the shoulder, threw her down and otherwise abused her. Several girls of about the same age were present, and one of them stated, without oath, that the accused had frequently kissed her and taken other liberties. The case having come up for examination, the girl, WILLIAMS, gave altogether a different version of the affair than she had previously stated when she made the complaint, and there being no grounds to hold the Superintendent, the case was dismissed by the Justice.

THE NINETIETH REGIMENT.—This regiment which was raised in this city by Col. JOSEPH MORGAN, is expected to arrive in this city within a few days. The Lieut.-Colonel commanding writes the following note.

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25, 1866.

DEAR COLONEL: We arrived at this place on our way home to be mustered out. Having been delayed, by our baggage not arriving from Augusta, we cannot complete our rolls this week. We hope to leave here on Wednesday next, or the following Saturday. I will telegraph when decided upon. Truly yours,

N. SHAURMAN,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 90th N. Y. Vols.
To Col. J. MORGAN.

CARNIVAL AND SKATING MATCH AT THE WASHINGTON POND.—This evening, unless the thaw has injured the ice materially, there will be a grand carnival and skating match on the Washington pond, between Third and Fifth avenues, South Brooklyn. The prizes to the two best skaters, male and female, are, for the gentleman, a silver cup, and for the lady, a pair of skates. A pleasant evening is expected, and New-York visitors will be warmly welcomed by the "Brave and Fair" of the Sister City. Cars leave Fulton, Wall and South Ferries direct for the pond.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—CHARLES B. ELLIS was arrested on Monday night for disturbing the congregation of the York-street M. E. Church by loud talking, in which he expressed views not exactly in accordance with what might be expected in such a place. He was taken out of the house by Capt. JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, and yesterday was brought before Justice CORNWELL, who committed him to await examination.

THE ALLEGED NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.—The trial of WM. MASON, JOHN R. MARSDEN and W. R. MCDERMOTT, indicted for defrauding the government by manufacturing bookcases, &c., for their own individual benefit, was called up yesterday in the United States District Court, but, by consent of the United States District-Attorney, the case was postponed till the next term of the court.

BROOKLYN LECTURES.—The Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Philadelphia, is to repeat his celebrated lecture, "Grumbler & Co.," to-morrow evening in Brooklyn. The lecture has already been delivered before the prominent lecturing associations of the country.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County have found 56 bills of indictment the present term. Yesterday afternoon, the following named persons were brought into court, and arraigned before Judge BEDLE and Associate Judges CHAMBERS and BOHNSTEDT: Henry Jones, larceny, pleaded guilty; George Jones, indecent exposure, not guilty; Bridget Duffy, grand larceny, not guilty; Joseph Heinrich, grand larceny, not guilty; Hugh Bensley, larceny, guilty; Emeline Jacobus, larceny, guilty; Samuel Martel, grand larceny, guilty; Mary Clifford, entering and stealing, not guilty; Thomas Benton, grand larceny, guilty; Henry Christie, entering and stealing, not guilty; John Mack and Charles Anderson, assault and battery, not guilty; Oliver Turner, horse stealing, not guilty; Francis Flishman, grand larceny, not guilty; Michael Doyle, assault and battery, two bills, not guilty; Thomas Monks, attempt to murder, not guilty; Mary Shea, petit larceny, guilty; Michael McDonough plead guilty to an attempt to steal; James Campbell, grand larceny, guilty; Ellen Hannon, petit larceny, guilty; James Maloney, entering with intent, not guilty; Ernest Bolliffe, attempted murder, not guilty; John McFarlan, larceny, not guilty. Judge BEDLE announced that the criminal calendar would be taken up on Friday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

FIRE IN NEWARK—THREE PERSONS BURNED.—About 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon a fire occurred in the extensive oil refinery of Mr. JAMES CHARTERS, corner of John and McWharter streets, Newark, caused by the bursting of a "still" of liquid in one of the outbuildings. The flames spread with great rapidity to the main building, and the entire premises were consumed in a short time. The loss amounts to about $10,000, upon which there was an insurance of $5,800. DENNIS MARSH, JOHN BAILEY and CHRISTIAN SCHIEFFER, who were engaged at work in the room in which the explosion occurred, sustained serious injuries. MARSH was terribly burned about the upper part of the body while endeavoring to rescue SCHIEFFER, who was first set on fire. Being overcome by his own injuries, he made his way out of the burning building. BAILEY was badly burned about the head and hands, and SCHIEFFER was also burned about the head and hands. Considerable alarm was created by the continuous explosions of naptha and other materials in barrels.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE AND NEGLECT ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner HANLEY held an inquest on Monday at Hudson City, on the body of a German emigrant woman, 60 years of age, named CATHARINE EATON. It appears that deceased arrived at this port on the 22d inst., after a tempestuous passage of twenty-seven days; that about the first week in January the waves washed over the vessel and the steerage was flooded with water, so that at one time the deceased was immersed to the waist in water. Deceased went to reside with some friends in Hudson City on Thursday last, and on retiring to bed on Saturday night complained of feeling unwell, and the next morning was found dead. The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused from negligence and exposure. The name of the emigrant vessel did not transpire.

After perfuming every other theatre, PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus" is now perfuming the late theatre of war. Southern orders roll in continuously. There is a perfect union of sentiment between the two sections as regards this peerless extract.—*Springfield Union.*

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL NOTICE—LAST DAY.—Applicants for penmanship and book-keeping at half prices for the ensuing term at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, will be received until 9 o'clock this evening. The full prices will be resumed and regular term commenced Feb. 1.

[Advertisement.]

The pernicious effects of a January Thaw, on the human system, are entirely neutralized by the use of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. For sale by all grocers. Wholesale Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH IS A PRESERVER of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its orignal color, strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair, stop its falling out, keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. The best Hair Dressing ever offered to the public. Is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Rogers' Fragrant Odontoline, for cleansing and preserving the teeth.—A purely vegetable production, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, perfumers and fancy goods dealers, and by HOWARD, SANGER & CO., New-York City; W. H. SCHIEFFLIN & CO., New-York City.

Important Notice.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space at the above-named exhibition until the 1st of March next having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all engineers, miners, owners of mines, agricultural and mineral producers, inventors and agents, or assignees of inventors are, therefore, respectfully urged to forward to this agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in or having control of useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All applications should be made upon the proper blank forms which are furnished gratuitously by the undersigned, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; but parties whose applications shall be accepted will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of their articles at New-York.

Full printed information, circulars and documents will be furnished by the undersigned to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by letter.

J. C. DERBY,
United States Agent Paris Universal Exposition,
No. 5 Spruce-st. (*Tribune* Buildings) and No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

Tickets for the
SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION
can be obtained of the committee.
ELEGANT SCARFS, TIES, AND GLOVES,
for balls and parties, at PEREGO'S,
No. 187 Broadway, and No. 85 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Snow Boots,

And all kinds of warm and water-proof Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Boys, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Executors' Sale of Very Valuable Pictures.—The public are reminded that the sale of valuable paintings now on exhibition at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, belonging to the estate of Nicholas Dean, Wm. E. Lawrence, S. L. Waldo and John La Farge, will take place this and to-morrow evenings at 7½ o'clock. It is very rare to see such valuable authenticated pictures sold by auction.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

The Great Seventh Regiment Reception. Beautiful white satin gaiters and slippers, patent leather boots, all styles of shoes for receptions, parties and balls; also, warm water-proof boots and overshoes, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Tiffany & Co. offer $3,000 Reward for the recovery of jewelry which the Burglar Alarm, properly applied to the house, would have saved from being stolen.

E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which, without a question, is the best brick machine in America. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also sideboard and parlor safes for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known, and is as wonderful in its nature as certain in its effect. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.

MARSH BROS., No. 543 Broadway.

The Celebrated Diamond Parlor Matches for sale at 25, 30 and 35 cents per dozen boxes. Wholesale and retail. Manufacturers' depot at Lodi Manufacturing Company's office, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.

NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents; black or brown; best, cheapest; reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st.; sold by druggists everywhere.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Much Sickness with Children,

As well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Brown's "VERMIFUGE COMFITS" are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOWNER—TIFFANY.—At the 16th-st. Baptist Church, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. Dr. Mikels, Mr. DAVID E. DOWNER, of Jersey City, and Miss ADELAIDE M. TIFFANY, of New-York City.

HEARTT—CUNNINGHAM.—On Monday, Jan. 29, by Rev. T. D. Anderson, Mr. JACOB H. HEARTT and Miss ANNA E. CUNNINGHAM, all of this city.

RAYMOND—HATCH.—In Stockton, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Dr. Happersett, GEO. A. RAYMOND, of Guaymas, Mexico, and MARY E. HATCH, of Woodstock, Vt.

☞ New-York, Brooklyn, (L. I.) and Woodstock, Vt., papers please copy.

SMITH—BARNES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James E. Kenny, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Ellenville, N. Y., ELIPHAS SMITH, of Ellenville, (formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 56th N. Y. V. V.,) and Miss S. EMMA BARNES, youngest daughter of William Barnes, of Accord.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Monday, Jan. 29, SUSANNA, wife of Francis G. Allen, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Mason, aged 22 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 121 Franklin-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BARNES.—On Monday, Jan. 29, of scarlet fever, CHAS. ALLEN, only son of Chas. and Lizzie O. Barnes, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Eldridge-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BURNS.—At Kalamazoo, Mich., on Tuesday, Jan. 23, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BURNS, formerly of Geneva, N. Y.

CARNEGIE.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, Mr. GEORGE CARNEGIE, a native of Ayr, Scotland, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 58 West 38th-st.

CROMWELL.—At Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Third Day morning, Jan. 30, ANN, wife of James Cromwell, aged 78 years.

Funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Blooming-grove, Fifth Day, 2d month, 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the Erie Railway train leaving New-York at 7 o'clock A. M. at Turners.

CLARK.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday, Jan. 21, FREDERICK HARVEY CLARK, in the 55th year of his age.

The remains having been received, the funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, W. S. Clark, No. 146 East 18th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 31st inst., at 3½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The interment will take place at Danbury, Conn.

DODGE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 29, from the effect of an injury while crossing Broadway, JOHN C. DODGE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of Our Saviour, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Dodgeville, Mass., for interment.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, SAMUEL DODGE, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 291 West 4th-st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELLS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 29, after a lingering illness, WILBER B. ELLS, aged 23 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Baptist Church, Stamford, this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 31, at 1½ P. M. Train for Stamford leaves 27th-st. at 11:30 A. M.; returning, leaves Stamford at 3:45 P. M.

ELMENDORF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 29, after a long and painful illness, but in joyous hope, Rev. A. ELMENDORF, D. D., aged 53 years.

His relatives and friends, the members of the Brooklyn Clerical Union, ministers of the South Classis of Long Island and the clergy generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., on Thursday next at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

HOE.—The funeral of ARTHUR M. HOE will take place Thursday morning, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Robert Hoe, No. 111 East 16th-st. His friends and the relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HAMEL.—After a short illness, MARY E. M. HAMEL, aged 18 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HYDE.—At London, England, on Saturday, Jan. 6, THOMAS SPENCER HYDE, son of the late Simeon Hyde, of this city.

LIVINGSTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, SUSAN, relict of Edmond E. Livingston, and daughter of the late Wm. Standerwick, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Thos. B. Richards, No. 121 West 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NOTT.—On Monday, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock A. M., ELIPHALET NOTT, President of Union College, in his 93d year.

His funeral will take place on Friday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church in Schenectady. Friends and graduates are invited to attend without further invitation.

PELL.—At City Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, SARAH E., wife of Isaac Pell, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend on Thursday, Feb. 1, from the M. E. Church on City Island.

REGAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, JOHN D. REGAN, aged 29 years, 2 months and 5 days.

His remains were taken to Utica for interment.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

SOUTHWORTH.—Killed at Petroleum, Western Virginia, on Monday, Jan. 29, by the explosion of a steam-boiler, HENRY B. SOUTHWORTH, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Full particulars of funeral hereafter.

THORNTON.—On Monday, Jan. 29, ALBERT THORNTON.

The funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

WAYDELL.—On Monday, Jan. 29, Henry, youngest child of John H. and Ruby A. Waydell, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 232 Henry-st., without further invitation.

WISSMANN.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 437 5th-av., on Saturday, Jan. 27, FREDERICK WISSMANN, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Consul of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in his 59th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Consular Corps, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

NATIONAL REVOLVERS,
at wholesale and retail, by
MILLER & CO.,
No. 9 Maiden-lane.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Works like magic on SORES, BURNS, CUTS, WOUNDS, INFLAMMATION, &c., &c., taking out the soreness, and healing the parts in a very short time. Only 25 cents a box; by mail for 35 cents. For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston,
and by all druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IN HAVANA.
HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL, No. 136 Havana-st., between Teniente-rey and Riela sts., HAVANA, CUBA. Kept in American style. Clean, airy rooms. English, French and Spanish spoken.

SMITH & WESSON'S PISTOLS,
Wholesale and retail,
MILLER & CO.,
No. 9 Maiden-lane.

READ WHAT OUR HIGHEST AUTHORITY SAYS.—"We have examined the new Bartlett Sewing-machines. The mechanism is of the simplest kind, found to be durable and noiseless. THE STITCH IS FAR SUPERIOR TO THE CHEAP MACHINES."
—*Scientific American.*

THE
NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE
is (all agree)
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE, $25.

With a most complete new manufactory, we now guarantee to supply not the so-called "cheap," second-rate article, but a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE at a reasonable price, $25, which we warrant, and allow our purchasers to return if not found to be the
CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE
IN THE WORLD.

☞ Clergymen, postmasters or others sending us an order for three machines, we PRESENT with a MACHINE, FREE OF CHARGE, and allow a handsome percentage upon further orders. Address the BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS,
for sale by
MILLER & CO.,
No. 9 Maiden-lane.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.—THE great headache remedy and cure for dyspepsia, constipation, acid stomach and indigestion. They remove a bad cold. A pill after eating relieves all distress. 25 cents a box.

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS—For hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, and all throat complaints. They clear and strengthen the voice, and are used by all ages. Sold by druggists, and J. SWORDS, Proprietor, No. 32 Dey-st., New-York.

HASTINGS WINE.—THIS, WHICH IS A PURE wine, made from the Isabella grape, is sold at $5 per gallon, or at $15 per case of one dozen bottles. Orders should be addressed to J. S. ROWLEY, Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y.

SEWING-MACHINE AGENTS WANTED to sell the Improved Elliptic Sewing-machine; none but men of capital and business enterprise need apply, and to such liberal terms will be offered. Apply to A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

OLD EYES
MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CROUP—HOW IT MAY BE PREVENTED—Without medicine; also its Cause and Cure—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—400 PAGES—100 Illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents Tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

STAMMERING CORRECTED AND cured. For method and particulars address S. M. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILVERWARE FOR PRESENTS.
Spoons, Forks, Cups, Ladles, Pie and Cake Knives, Fruit Knives, Sugar Sifters, Napkin Rings, Preserve Spoons, Salt Cellars, &c.
RUBBER EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
PENCILS, BRACELETS AND CHAINS.
MASONIC PINS AND RINGS,
Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Twenty Dollars each.
GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS,
GUARD, VEST AND CHATELAINE CHAINS,
Two, Three, Five, Six, Eight and Ten Dollars each.
GOLD-PLATED BRACELETS,
Two, Three, Four, Five and Six to Eight Dollars each.
EAR-RINGS,
Black, White, Red, Blue, Green, &c. Two, Three, Four and Five Dollars a pair.
GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES,
just received from Paris. Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Forty Dollars each.
BELT BUCKLES,
Gold, Gilt, Jet, Pearl, Steel, &c. Two, Three, Four and Five to Thirty Dollars each.
FANS, PARIS FANS, NEW STYLES,
Black, White, Pink, Blue, Cherry, &c., Pearl, Ivory, Sandal Wood and Gilt Sticks. Five, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars each.
CARD CASES,
Silver, Tortoise Shell, Pearl, &c. Three, Four and Five to Thirty Dollars each.
NECKLACES FOR MISSES,
Two, Three, Five, Six, Eight to Forty Dollars each.
FANS, PARIS FANS,
Black, White, Pink, Blue, Cherry, &c., Pearl, Ivory, Sandal Wood and Gilt Sticks. Five, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars, each.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANS, COMBS, &c.,
repaired in the best manner.
GEO. C. ALLEN, NO. 415 BROADWAY.
One door below Canal-st.

LAGER-BEER.
PROGRESS—TRUTH—JUSTICE.
A CARD.

About a year ago a number of brewers in New-York associated to purchase Mr. Hammer's process of brewing lager-beer, and in doing so they acted from an earnest conviction of being able to furnish the public by this new method, as uniformly good, and altogether a better and purer beer than it is possible to produce in the old way, and thus to vindicate, at last, the principle of progress and reform in the art of brewing.

For it is a fact well known to all those who are familiar with the subject, that the process of brewing offered a wide field for great improvements. The usual method of brewing had not made any progress for the last fifty years; it had more or less been a matter of routine and guess-work—a groping in the dark.

Having no insight into the operating causes and laws of the process, the brewers saw their effects without being able to account for them, so that whenever disturbing influences interfered with the formation of the beer, they were entirely at a loss where to look for the remedy. Now, in order to get free at last from the shackles of ignorance, we gave up the old method and bought that of Mr. Hammer, who, through a long course of careful studies and observations, had finally succeeded in discovering the laws to which the art of brewing is subject, and in inventing such mechanical contrivances, by the application of which, both malt and hops are most perfectly exhausted of their useful ingredients, under a temperature which invariably secures the formation of a good and wholesome beer, without the application of any ingredients not used heretofore. The first and chief condition in our agreement with Mr. Hammer was that nothing of any kind injurious to health should be used in his process, and if Mr. Hammer had recommended anything of the kind, our contract with him would have been null and void. But, in fact, there is nothing used in brewing, according to Mr. Hammer's directions, but what has at all times been, and still is, used in the manufacture of beer, by whatever method it may be brewed.

Nevertheless the calumnious and wholly unfounded charge, that the beer contained deleterious ingredients, has, from selfish motives, been stirred up by unprincipled and interested persons, and circulating through the newspapers, spread among the public the idea that the so-called "patent beer" was nothing but a bogus decoction of various poisons. In order to expose the groundlessness of all such imputations once for all, we refer the public to the annexed certificate of several well known chemists of New-York, of high standing and acknowledged reputation, who have subjected the beer to careful and rigid analyses.

But also in point of quality and taste, the beer brewed according to Mr. Hammer's directions answered all fair demands, although we will not deny that last Summer the beer furnished by some of us, was not so good as the public had a right to expect. This, however, had nothing whatever to do with said process, but was principally owing to the fact that last year in New-York, as well as the whole of the United States, in consequence of the poorer quality of hops and malt, the lager-beer generally had not been so good as in former years.

Moreover, it is evident that the excitement and prejudice against the so-called patent beer was chiefly created and kept up by decrying as patent beer any kind of poor beer that came into the market of New-York, no matter by what method it had been brewed.

We hope this statement and the subjoined certificate of chemists will remove the prejudices which have hitherto prevailed, and that the public will not any longer slight a good article, because it is not made after the same fashion that our grandfathers used to make it.

In the name of the Brewers' Association,
A. SCHALK, President.
ANDREW FINCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

We, the undersigned, have made chemical analysis of the so-called "Patent Beer," for the purpose of ascertaining its purity and freedom from poison. We, personally, obtained samples of the same from the breweries of Messrs. Schalk Bros., at Newark, N. J.; they were taken at our option from a large number of casks stored in their vaults.

We have, independently of each other, submitted about ten gallons of said beer to rigid chemical analysis for foreign substances, and unitedly agree that it is a pure lager-beer; contains no trace of any poison, and is as wholesome and nutritious a beverage as any lager-beer. It yields all the constituents of good beer, viz.:
Water, Alcohol, Starch, Sugar, Gum, Carbonic
Acid, Albumine, Essential Oil, Resinous and
Fatty Matters, Extractive, Saline Matters.

We also, as requested, took samples of two worts, one prepared by the ordinary method of mashing, and the other after the process patented by Mr. A. Hammer, for the purpose of determining the amount of extract and saccharine matter. The following are the results in ounces, (avoirdupois,) calculated to the ale gallon of 282 cubic inches:

"Wort by the Ordinary Process."
Sp. gravity, 1.0466 at 60 deg. Fahrenh.

Dry Malt Extract	19.807-1000 oz.
Starch Sugar	6.005-1000 oz.

"Wort by Hammer's Process."
Sp. gravity, 1.0742 at 60 deg. Farenh.

Dry Malt Extract	32.219-1000 oz.
Starch Sugar	11.620-1000 oz.

Our investigations convince us that the wort of the heavier specific gravity made by the new process, even when reduced by water to the specific gravity of the other, still yields a proportionately greatly larger amount of starch sugar more than is contained in the wort obtained by the ordinary process.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Professor of Chemistry and Physics in Free Academy.
JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.
TH. SCHUMANN,
Chemist.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, the undersigned, Adolph Schalk, of the firm of Schalk Brothers, brewers, at Newark, N. J., hereby certify that the samples of lager beer taken out of our vaults and analyzed by Drs. Doremus, Pohle, and Mr. Schumann, chemists, of New-York City, were brewed by me in all respects according to the instructions of A. Hammer, Esq., of New-York.

ADOLPH SCHALK.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this sixteenth day of January, 1866, A. D.
[L. S.] C. THEO. ZIEGLER, Notary Public.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED
REVOLVERS FOR SALE
By MILLER & CO.,
No. 9 Maiden-lane.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from 12 to 3 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CENTENARY OF METHODISM.
We shall issue in No. 541 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, to be published on Feb. 1, 1866, a large two-page engraving, commemorating
THE CENTENARY OF METHODISM,
CONTAINING ACCURATE PORTRAITS OF
John and Charles Wesley, Capt. Webb, Adam Clarke, Francis Asbury and Joseph Benson, the great originators, founders, and exponents of Methodism in England and America.
Views of the Old Rigging Loft in William-st., New-York, where the first Methodist Meetings were held;
The First Wesley Chapel in John-st., New-York;
St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., New-York;
The former residence of Philip Embery, and his tomb at Ashgrove, N. Y.; also, portraits of
The living Bishops of the M. E. Church,
NAMELY,

Osman C. Baker,	D. W. Clark,	C. Kingsley,
E. R. Ames,	E. Thomson,	L. Scott,
E. S. Janes,	T. A. Morris,	M. Simpson,

From photographs by Hallett Brothers, No. 139 Bowery, New-York.
The article accompanying the illustration is from the pen of Abel Stevens, LL. D., author of the "History of Methodism," written expressly for this paper.
In addition to which, we shall give twenty-two beautiful illustrations of events of the day.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER;

One copy one year, or 52 numbers	$4
One copy six months, or 26 numbers	2
One copy for thirteen weeks	1

Single copy, 10 cents.
N. B.—Ten copies, postage paid, of this interesting number, will be sent to all parties inclosing $1.
Address, FRANK LESLIE,
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY ON A NEW PLAN.
MONTEITH'S PHYSICAL AND LOCAL GEOGRAPHY in one book.
The subject is presented AS A SCIENCE in an attractive style, on the plan of object teaching.
Land and water divisions, mountain ranges, oceanic currents, &c., &c., are considered with reference to their origin and their uses to mankind.
The whole is beautifully illustrated with maps and engravings. $1 75.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51, 53 and 55 John-st., N. Y.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
[illegible] Photographic Albums on hand at our price.
113,457 Books, Poetry, American History, at your price.
287,432 Stereoscopic Views, Scrap Prints, at any price.
Catalogues free.
LEGGAT BROS., No. 113 Nassau-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A REGULAR meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL,

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

We have also for sale a full assortment of

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

comprising the leading names of Houses in the DRY GOODS, COMMISSION and JOBBING, HAT and CAP, GROCERS, and other trades, at rates varying from

7 TO 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

BANKS and INVESTORS out of the city will be supplied with lists of names and rates, on application by mail.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

AN Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller.
No. 1,634.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERLY located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for the subscription of the additional capital of one hundred thousand dollars, will be open at the office of the company until the 31st inst.

The present shareholders will be entitled to an award equal to fifty per cent. of their stock.
H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 16 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—By order of the Board of Directors, a requisition of five dollars ($5) per share has been made on the stock of this company, payable by the 1st day of February, at the office of Messrs. Hart & Purcell, No. 74 Broadway. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 9, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
A. A. LOW,
L. VON HOFFMAN,
JONATHAN THORNE,
JOEL WOLFE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DAVID DOWS,
U. A. MURDOCK,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
HERMAN MARCUSE,
RICHARD LATHERS,
MARTIN BATES,
C. F. DAMBMANN,
NOAH L. WILSON.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &C.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865		2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$992,341 44	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WM. E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRICE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB.
DANIEL S. MILLER,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon which ninety per cent. is still due, are hereby notified in conformity with a vote of the Board of Directors, passed on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, that an assessment of ninety per cent. upon stock subscribed for by them is hereby levied in amounts and at times as hereinafter recited, to be paid at the office of the company, at No. 5 State-st., at Boston, Mass., to wit: Twenty per cent. to be paid on the second day of April; thirty per cent. on the first day of May; and forty per cent. on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

All stock upon which assessments as above levied are not paid will be declared forfeited absolutely, and all payments that have been made upon said stock will be forfeited without condition of redemption.

I. S. WHITTINGTON,
Treasurer N. P. R. R. Co.
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24, 1866.

OFFICE OF BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen composing the third class were elected directors for three years ensuing:
M. B. SPAULDING,
GEORGE W. POWERS,
FREDERICK C. OAKLEY,
F. J. HOSFORD,
J. M. TOBIN,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
OLIVER BRYAN,
EDWARD A. BIBBY,
ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
JOSEPH F. SANXAY,
HIRAM GAGE,
CHAS. S. PELL,
D. D. STARIN,
MARTIN A. HOWELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 70 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 16,
NEW-YORK, Jan., 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 12 M., for business of importance. By order of the board.

J. N. BOLLES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 119 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

M. L. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. COMPANY, NO. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

JOHN BUTLER, JR., President.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.

LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 3, 1866.

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York.
DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.

D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C.
W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

EWELL & CLARKE.

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch.

Interest allowed on deposits.

H. CLEWS.
WM. R. BEND.
GEO. H. BEND.
THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 108 and 110 Broadway,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865		$319,661 96
Premiums received in 1865, as follows:		
On Marine risks	$537,380 55	
On Fire risks	844,905 38	—$1,382,285 93
Total Premiums		$1,701,947 89
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	$1,398,532 24	
Less Return Premiums	103,186 18	
Net Earned Premiums		$1,295,346 06
Losses paid during the year.		
On Marine risks	$332,997 07	
On Fire risks	373,397 57	
Total losses	$706,394 64	
Reserved for losses unadjusted	157,995 99	
Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Taxes, (less interest received)	275,340 53	—$1,139,731 16
Net Profit		$155,614 90

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1866	644,148 48
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	1,644,148 48

ASSETS.
JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of cash on hand and in bank	$170,535 50	
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	73,420 37	
Amount of U. S. 6s of 1881	107,000 00	
Amount of U. S. 10-40 5 per cent. bonds	7,000 00	
Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. bonds	13,000 00	
Amount of U. S. compound interest note	500 00	
Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes	648,700 00	
Amount of bank stocks and other miscellaneous securities	13,300 00	
Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record, on unincumbered real estate	222,890 00	
Amount of loans on collateral, payable on demand	181,136 43	
Amount of other miscellaneous items	25,150 75	
Amount due for fire premiums on policies issued at office	32,550 90	
Amount due for marine premiums on policies issued at office	45,395 85	
Amount of bills receivable for premiums on marine risks	92,260 13	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	11,288 35	—$1,644,148 48

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 5th of March next; also a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April next.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
HENRY PARISH,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
JOHN A. GRAHAM,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WATSON E. CASE,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
J. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD,
GEO. W. HATCH.

OFFICERS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Prest.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for temporary loan at six per cent. interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money on and after that date, at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice, after thirty days from date of deposit.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 6.)
PACIFIC MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 6.)
SUN MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 1.)
ORIENT MUTUAL, (interest payable March 1.)
For sale in sums to suit buyers by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks and Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, 9th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1866, FROM THE bonds of the "Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company" and the "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MUD CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 11,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, from 11 to 12 M.

LEWIS M. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK.—Stockholders who do not wish to avail themselves of the privilege to which they are entitled by resolution of the Directors, 22d inst. of subscribing for new stock, can obtain a premium for their rights upon application to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,

Dealer in Railroad Stocks and Bonds not sold at the Stock Exchanges, and Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 30 Broadway.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND SANTA FE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

$66,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage for three or five years; property worth double that amount; bondsman A No. 1; rented now for $15,500 per annum.
JAMES ROWE, No. 788 3d-av.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. Apply to WM. L. MORRIS, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.
NATIONAL EXPRESS & TRANSPORTATION CO.
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.
Stocks for sale, apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Assets	252,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the first day of February, free of government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JAN. 25, 1866.

A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, was THIS DAY declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 30th inst., both days inclusive.

JAN. 17, 1866. B. S. GIBLIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the National Broadway Bank on the 1st day of February, 1866.

JOHN KERR, President.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.

Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

DIVIDENDS OF (4) FOUR PER CENT. on First Preferred, and (3½) three and one-half per cent. on Second Preferred Stocks of this company for the six months ending 22d January, 1866, will be paid 1st February next, to Stockholders of record 22d January.

N. B.—Mortgage Bonds can be converted into First Preferred Stock from 1st to 11th February inclusive.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of government tax,) payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th to the 31st of January, inclusive.

By order.

WILLIAM. H. REBLET, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

By order. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, Jan. 17, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-street, New-York.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS CHRISTY, Pres.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the City Hall, New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1866—Present, Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, J.—In the matter of the application of the Receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company: The Receivers having applied to the court for instructions as to whether outstanding policies should be canceled and premium notes returned upon payment of such part thereof as is already earned,

It is ordered, That the matter stand adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 M., at the Chambers of this Court, to enable all persons interested to present their views.

It is further ordered, That the Receivers publish this order in the principal daily papers of New-York.

A copy. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
420 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
209 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
309 slings for carbines, worn.
153 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale, cash.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,

200 General Operating Cases.
25 Minor Operating Cases.
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55 Post Mortem Cases, large.
100 Dissecting Cases.
200 Pocket Cases, two-folds.
200 Pocket Cases, three-folds.
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve.
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments.
500 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000 Scarificators.
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins.
1,500 Trusses, single and double.
1,400 Scissors.
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800 Sets Splints, all sizes.
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of

140 Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50 Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250 Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
50 Copies Dalton's Physiology.
50 Copies Virchow's Pathology.
130 Copies Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.
400 Copies United States Dispensatory.
60 Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
50 Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40 Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
300 Copies Minor's Surgery.
575 Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70 Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20 Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
650 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ½ bound.
180 Blank Books, small, quarto.
325 Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000 Envelopes, assorted.
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous.
300 Portfolios.
Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.

The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.

Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz:

(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz.:

(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of roundhouse.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.

CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.

SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 India rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

400 field, siege and sea coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast iron guns unfinished.
36 mortars, cast iron, 12-pounders, 24-pounders, 8 inch and 10 inch.
28,326 shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister for smooth bore and rifle guns of calibres ranging from 10 pounders to 10 inch.
432 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's," new and repaired.
340 muskets and rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 foreign rifles, Austrian, calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 smooth bore pistols, calibre 54, new.
192 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."
27 rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."
1,582 muskets and rifles, United States and foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.
1,072 sabres and swords.
6,444,000 rounds of ball cartridges for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.
A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.
A lot of rope, paulins, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths and carpenters tools.

Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms of sale, cash.

F. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance,
and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. Commanding.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:

502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 8th day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., by sample, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of Navy Powders.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must not be moved from the magazine at Ellis' Island, otherwise they will revert to the government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.—NEULSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, by order of Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., United States Tobacco Agents, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their store No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

1,418 pkgs. Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
109 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
423 hhds. Virginia Tobacco Stems.

Samples ready on the morning of sale.

For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SON, Brokers, No. 180 Pearl-st., or at the office of the auctioneers.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE
OF
20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
JAN. 31, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

The DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their thirty-second auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS

of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on

THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,

and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, and FEB. 1, 1866, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's:

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
FOUR FINE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
being by order of executors of the late
NICHOLAS DEAN, WM. LAWRENCE,
S. L. WALDO, and JOHN LA FARGE.
ALSO,
THE OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS belonging to the late J. McLENAN.
ALSO,
AN INVOICE OF FINE MODERN PICTURES just received from ROME, purchased by a gentleman for his own use, comprising, in all, about 260 fine pictures of the Ancient and Modern Schools.

OLD MASTERS.
F. Mieris,
Da Fiori,
Solario,
J. Both,
Rachel Ruysch,
Henis Kirk,
B. Lambrecht,
Hobbema,
Corregio,
Titian,
Rubens,
G. Romano,
Jos. Vernet,
P. Veronese,
Giorgioni,
Droogsloot,
Van Dyck,
Noterboom,
Ostade,
Teniers,
J. David,
Watteau,
Sir J. Reynolds,
A. Stork,
and others equally celebrated

MODERN.
E. Leutze,
S. L. Waldo,
Stewart Watson,
John James,
Wm. Hart,
H. N. Catlin,
J. Kyle,
Schuselle,
Sonntag,
Pastelle,
J. Harvey,
J. Talbot,
W. S. Mount,
Thos. Cole,
A. Ratti,
and others.

ALSO,
The three original oil-paintings—ADAM AND EVE—the Temptation, the Judgment, and the Expulsion—painted by BASS OTIS, in 1834.

ALSO,
Two fine MARBLE BUSTS, PETRARCH AND CLYTE, and figure of FISHER BOY.

They are now on exhibition free, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the two evenings previous to sale until 10 P. M., with catalogues.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS by leading artists of the Flemish, Dutch, Dusseldorf and French schools, imported by and consigned to A. D'Huyvetters, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., a very valuable collection of high-class original modern oil paintings by the following eminent European artists, viz.:

Robbe, of Brussels,
E. Fichel,
L. Van Kuyck,
Verscheuer,
Lanfant de Metz,
P. Seignac,
E. Verbrokhoven,
A. Van Hamme,
T. Gerard,
F. De Brackelier,
David Col,
E. Accard,
H. F. Schaefels,
Moeselagen,
J. Carolus,

and others. Also, from a private collection of a connoisseur of this city, a few choice works of the following favorite American artists:

Thos. Cole,
R. W. Hubbard,
W. Whittredge,
J. F. Kensett,
Thos. Hicks,
F. L. Smith,
S. Colman,
T. L. Smith,
F. O. C. Darley,
and others.

The above are now on exhibition free during the day, and on the evening previous to sale from 7 to 10 o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the gallery or at the office of the auctioneers.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, *by sample*, five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scrantom Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of, in and to the following described property, viz:

1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.

2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.

3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.

MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

The sale of the above-described property is postponed until the fifth day of February, 1866, at same hour and place.

DATED NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT, } Assignees.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 South Gay-street,
BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 31, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 31, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 8, East River,
3,680 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,380 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *King Bird*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store:
8,400 Cocoanuts, landing from steamer *Fulton*.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 31 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mantel and pier mirrors, &c., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite, and in lots to suit. Catalogues at sale.

MULLER & WILKINS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, FEB. 6, AT THE EXCHANGE, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable leasehold property No. 154 West-st., near Barclay-st. Ferry; ten years to run; being one of the best business locations in the city. For particulars see *Evening Post*.

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW-YORK begs to inform the public and commerce of this port that, by superior orders, the Consular fees will be received in specie exclusively on and from the 1st February next.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY, in the Straw Goods, Hat and Fur business, terminated by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1865. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

D. H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS,
J. A. KINGSBURY.
JAN. 2, 1866.

Whereas, Samuel N. Kingsbury, Edwin E. Abbott, Ferdinand H. Griggs, John W. Gay, Alexander Hulett, Daniel H. Lawrence, James M. Griggs, and John A. Kingsbury, have agreed to become copartners in trade and business under the statute in relation to limited partnership: Now, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, the parties aforesaid do hereby certify

1. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, will be KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & COMPANY.

2. The nature of the business intended to be transacted by the partnership, is the buying, selling and trading in straw goods, millinery goods, hats, caps, furs and skins, umbrellas, parasols, and such other articles as are usually sold in such business, and also in the manufacturing of fancy furs and caps. The principal place of business being in the City and County of New-York.

3. The general partners are Samuel N. Kingsbury, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; Edwin E. Abbott, of the City of New-York; Ferdinand H. Griggs, of Penn Yan, in the State of New-York; John W. Gay, of the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York; and Alexander Hulett, of Fulton, in the State of New-York. And the special partners are Daniel H. Lawrence, of the City of New-York; James M. Griggs, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York; and John A. Kingsbury, of Jersey City, State of New-Jersey.

4. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, to wit:

Daniel H. Lawrence, $20,000; James M. Griggs, $20,000; John A. Kingsbury, $20,000.

5. The partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1866, and to continue until, and terminate on, the 31st day of December, in the year 1868.

SAMUEL N. KINGSBURY,
EDWIN E. ABBOTT,
FERDINAND H. GRIGGS,
JOHN W. GAY,
ALEXANDER HULETT, } General Partners.
DANIEL H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS,
JOHN A. KINGSBURY, } Special Partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.

JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.

CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.

(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents, canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE existing under the name of CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER, is this day dissolved by limitation.

(Signed) AMOS CLARK,
(Signed) JNO V. TRAPHAGEN,
(Signed) CHAS. E. HUNTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., who have assumed the business and liabilities of the firm of CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER, this day dissolved.

(Signed) JNO. V. TRAPHAGEN,
(Signed) CHAS. E. HUNTER,
(Signed) HOMER BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

MR. JOHN E. SEARLES, JR., RETIRES from our firm this day.

WILLIS, CORNELL & CAREY.

Mr. CHARLES P. ARMSTRONG, Mr. JOHN E. SEARLES, Jr., and Mr. E. FRANK SNIDER, are members of our firm from this date.

L. W. & P. ARMSTRONG.
NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 10, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A MANUFACTURER of goods for the hardware, stationery and fancy goods trade, long known in the market, would like to make an arrangement with an established commission or jobbing house (hardware preferred) to put in $5,000 as copartners, and take the sale of the goods on commission. Address, with name and place for interview, G. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. CARRINGTON TAYLOR has become a member of our firm from this date. READ, TAYLOR & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. No. 9 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Jane-street, from Eighth to Greenwich-avenue.
2. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.
3. For paving Twentieth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
4. For building a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
5. For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
6. For paving Seventy-first-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Jane-street, from Greenwich-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twentieth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-first-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 26, 1866.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied with these goods, and can pay by installments, if preferred.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suits.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A WIDOW LADY AND DAUGHTER OF the highest respectability desire rooms and board in a private family; location above 8th-st. preferred; best of references given and required. Address S., Box No. 2,366 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN LIVING ALONE UNTIL May 1, and keeping two good servants, offers board to two gentlemen. A large parlor and bedroom, well furnished, may be had. Terms $15 per week each, including fire and gas. References given and required. Address A. B. C. D., Station E.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Hotel—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, at No. 82 East 23d-st.; house and location first-class in every particular; reference required; 6 o'clock dinner.

WANTED—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH board, for a family of five, between 14th and 34th sts. and 7th and 4th avs. Address, stating full particulars, O. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A PARTY OF TEN OR TWELVE, OR small families, can have second or third stories furnished, with or without board; brown-stone house, No. 211 West 23d-st.; references.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND STORY, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to let, with first-class board, at No. 98 Madison-av. References exchanged.

WANTED—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH board, for the Summer, within convenient distance of the city, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 431 Post-office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—HANDSOME ROOMS and board in a first-class house. Apply to No. 107 East 14th-st.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 22 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOTELS.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates. V. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to

ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

WASHINGTON	M. SURMONT	FRIDAY	Feb. 2
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	March 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE FRENCH STEAMER WASHINGTON will sail for Brest and Havre, from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. FRIDAY, Feb. 2. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 8½ o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

THE QUEEN	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 31
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY	Feb. 3
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY	Feb. 10
HELVETIA	SATURDAY	Feb. 17

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 31
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 3
ETNA	SATURDAY	Feb. 10
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.

HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, Jan. 29, and MONDAY, Feb. 26.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINTAND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY P. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via NASSAU, N. P.
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For passage or freight, apply at the company's office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship MESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.

FAIRBANKS..........Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
W. P. CLYDE..........Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS

The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.

1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from company's pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, promptly at 3 o'clock. Freight received daily and handled carefully. Bills of lading signed on the pier.

SAN SALVADOR sails Feb. 10.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU..........Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE..........Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

First cabin passage......$25 | Deck......$10

The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON, who will forward goods intended for the interior.

All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10

Freight, 12½c. per foot.

The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
Capt. W. D. ROATH,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

For deck passage apply on board.

Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, MERRILL, Commander; VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

SOUTHERN SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH are notified that the railroad is complete from that city to Augusta, and expresses are run daily for all descriptions of merchandise shipped by Adams' Express Company, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to

SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

The steamer GULF STREAM is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR MOBILE.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
1,000 tons burden, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now on the berth receiving freight, at Pier No. 4, N. R., and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.

This steamer went to town without delay or lighterage on her last voyage, in ten days from leaving port, and is first-class in every respect.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS—THE NEW, elegant and very fast A1 steamship SARAGOSSA, BURSLEY, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT,
PEDRICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

EXPRESSES.

THE GREAT SMOKY HILL ROUTE.
THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROAD TO DENVER AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"THE OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY,"
having thoroughly refitted their line by the Smoky Hill Route, are now ready to take passengers and express.

Their stage will connect with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at Atchison, also with the Union Pacific at Topeka, and thus affords the pleasantest route and the greatest expedition.

For particulars and rates, apply to

WM. MARTIN, General Agent,
No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants an active business man with the above sum in cash, to take the entire charge of a business in the city, with the best assurances of a fortune. Superintendence of manufacture and sale would be his business. Personal references required and exchanged. For explanation address Room No. 64 French's Hotel, stating where and when I shall call on you.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHED wholesale and retail grocery and provision store; has for many years and is now doing a lucrative cash trade; the owner, who is retiring in consequence of ill health, will treat with responsible parties on easy terms, giving a lease or otherwise, as may be desired. Apply to M. McKEON, No. 2 Abingdon-square, corner of Bank-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO UNDERSTANDS manufacturing woolen fabrics and has some ready means, in establishing a small woolen factory in St. Lawrence County, where everything is now in readiness except machinery. To a party who can furnish it and take charge of the same, liberal terms will be given. Address Post-office Box No. 488 Auburn, N. Y.

GLASS LETTERS, GLASS NUMBERS.—European style, richly gilded, for store windows, public buildings and residences; unsurpassed for beauty and lasting; glass signs, labels, door-plates, show-cards, frames, gilding, &c.; samples returnable at cost. No. 107 Fulton-st., Glass Letter Company.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR AND RESTAURANT, fitted up in the finest style and in one of the best locations in the city, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address L. J. R., Station D, City Post-office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, THE LIBRARY and medicine of a physician lately deceased, and office to rent; a good chance for a young man. Apply to No. 513 Hudson-st.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY to embark in the above business. Apply to GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. A rare opportunity to embark in the above business. Apply to GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.

Wanted, a cylinder or Fourdrinier paper machine. Address, by letter only, stating price, size, name of maker, &c., S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York City.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER.—A TWENTY-horse engine, with 25-horse power boiler, new, will be sold at a bargain, by D. H. TICHENER, No. 15 Commercial-st., Newark, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

6:30 P. M.
SPECIAL TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA
FOR
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S FREIGHTS
Will leave Jersey City every evening at 6:30 P. M.
SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE
To Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points West and South, can ship by this company as late as 6 P. M., from office No. 59 Broadway.
GOODS
Delivered to our wagons before 5:30 P. M. will go forward same day.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED
For large shipments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 59 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.

W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING ADVERTISING—RELIABLE explanatory information of places, character, and circulation of papers, adapted to various business pursuits, and comparative rates of advertising in the different papers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, cheerfully given, with every reasonable facility for adopting at once a safe, efficient and judicious system of advertising. The subscriber, after several years' service in the army of the United States, (having endured, during the Summer and Fall of 1864, all the horrors of the Andersonville Prison Pen,) has returned to this city to resume his former business of Advertising Agent. All orders can be addressed to the subscriber, ANDREW WIND, No. 86 Nassau-st., N. Y., up stairs.

BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS

A REVOLUTION IN BREWING. All the AROMA of the hops saved. MARTIN'S HOP EXTRACTOR and CONDENSER. CHEMIST } Martin's Chemical Extractor. To know its value, send for circular. Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

SIX CYLINDER HOE PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE—Of the largest size, in complete order and nearly new. Apply by letter only, to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DR. HENRY REISSBERG, LATE SURgeon of the 68th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Office No. 155 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts. Office hours, from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

SHELL COMBS AND BANDS AT REDUCED prices, and everything repaired, at comb store No. 947 Broadway, and No. 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

DENTISTRY.

JARVIS' NOSE.—NITROUS OXIDE GAS MUST hereafter be inhaled only through Dr. O. A. Jarvis' Nose-piece. No breathing over; no holding of the lips or nose; no effort required; all easy and natural; no change in the complexion, and no rigidity of muscle; absolute unconsciousness and freedom from pain; and entirely safe and healthy. Surgeons and dentists furnished with the nose-piece on application; and the nose-piece can be seen in blowing operation at all times at No. 33 West 13th-st., New-York.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skillful dentist should call on Dr. J. A. KELLEY, No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelley is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A good practice in this city. Address A. B., Box No 202 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

DAMAGED COTTON FROM THE RECENT FIRE 248 AND 249 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK.—Parties are invited to make sealed proposals for the purchase. Manufacturers will find it for their interest to give this matter their attention. For further information address M. F. HODGES,
Office of the Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!

M. T. COZANS,
No. 122 Nassau-st. New-York,
Has now ready for the trade the largest and best assortment of
VALENTINES
in the United States. Manufacturing all his own Valentines, he is enabled to sell on the most favorable terms. Send in your orders early.

COAL.

COAL $8 50 PER TON.
THE GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY are delivering coal promptly to shareholders at $8 50 per ton.
OFFICE, No. 64 BROADWAY.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

IF THE PERSON WHO MADE AN APPOINTMENT to meet the colored man in Washington Park, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY will make another appointment with the gentleman, the business will be settled as proposed. The most perfect good faith has been intended, and will be preserved. The four persons referred to were accidental visitors. The last note was received too late to keep the appointment.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—BENJAMIN, AT Mr. Mattaran's, sincerely thanks his numerous friends for their kindness in reimbursing him the money he lost about a week ago.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, can be consulted from 10 till 8. Gentlemen $1, ladies $2. The past, future and present foretold. [illegible] Broadway, Room [illegible]. The doubtful invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA. SEASON OF 1866.
MAX MARETZEK..........Director.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THURSDAY—L'AFRICAINE.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE NEW SEASON,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866,
will be produced Meyerbeer's last work,
L'AFRICAINE.
L'AFRICAINE.
With its brilliant and most complete cast.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3,
GRAND MATINEE.
NORMA. NORMA.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket offices, viz.: the Box Office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway; Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC......ITALIAN OPERA.

All the members of the chorus and orchestra are notified to attend rehearsal on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the Academy of Music.

MAX MARETZEK.

MRS. HENRY C. WATSON
WILL GIVE HER SECOND
DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITATION,
WITH VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
THIS EVENING.
Tickets, 75 cents, to be had at the music-stores.

AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.,
NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE,
DAY AND EVENING,
An elegant collection of
MODERN EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS,
to be sold
AT AUCTION,
BY
MINER & SOMERVILLE,
On THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION Tickets for sale. Address, with price that will be paid, ANDREW A. ANSON, New-York Post-office.

MEETINGS.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

All friends of temperance are earnestly invited to attend a public meeting to inaugurate the

NEW NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE,

On next THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866, at the Cooper Institute, at 7¼ o'clock.

Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the Society, will preside, and Bishop Janes, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and others,

WILL DELIVER ADDRESSES.

JAMES B. DUNN,
W. W. NEWELL,
J. N. STEARNS,
PETER STRYKER,
CYRUS D. FOSS,
R. S. DOTY,
Committee on Public Meetings.

Admission free.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3½ o'clock.

MEDICAL.

JARED LINSLY, M. D., AND THAD. M. HALSTED, M. D.

DR. J. LINSLY, 22 Lafayette-place.
DR. T. M. HALSTED. 18 East 20th-st. (Bancroft House.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Pari and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, as are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. WEST DESIRES TO INFORM those seeking medical advice, that he devotes his time especially to the treatment of diseases of a private nature; the various forms of which he from long practical experience is well acquainted with, enabling him to guarantee a cure in all cases. Particular attention paid to diseases arising from self-abuse or excesses, nervous debility, &c. Office No. 565 Broadway, New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 84 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,

NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Miss LUCY RUSHTON
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31,
will be presented for the third time in this theatre the musical comedy in three acts of
THE BLACK DOMINO,
With new scenery and appointments.
Horace de Massarena..........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Count Julian..........Mr. C. W. Clarke
THE BLACK DOMINO,
(with the songs of "The Spirit of Good" and "Guide my steps,")..........Miss Lucy Rushton
Jacintha..........Mrs. Meeder
Bridget..........Mrs. Mark Smith

The performance will conclude with, for the third time, an entirely new musical burlesque, entitled

"BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,"
founded upon the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
with new scenery, by Mr. George Evans, and with mechanical effects.
Arrah Meelish, of the kiss, (with songs,) her third appearance..........Miss Rose Cooke
Fanny Power, of the affections..........Mrs. Mark Smith
Shaun, of the post (with songs)..........Mr. Harry Pearson
Feeny, of the law..........Mr. W. S. Higgins
McCoul, of the rebels..........Mr. W. A. Mestayer
Officers, soldiers, peasants, &c., by the members of the company and numerous auxiliaries.
The scene is laid and the plot hatched in Ireland.
Leader of the orchestra..........Mr. H. Tissington
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. Schonberg
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation, A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
having returned from a most successful engagement at Philadelphia, will appear
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 31,
(for the last time,)
in her great comedy impersonation of
LADY GAY SPANKER,
in Boucicault's elegant comedy in 5 acts, entitled
LONDON ASSURANCE,
with the favorite and eminent artist,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, as DAZZLE,
supported by a
POWERFUL CAST.
THURSDAY, FEB. 1,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear in her celebrated character of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.
And for the first time here, the petite drama of
THE TWO FRIENDS,
in which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear.
In active rehearsal, a new comedy entitled
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN,
and the interesting drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Also, a new Burlesque and a
ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS 7¾.

GEORGE WOOD..........Manager
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
The great comic artist,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
as
"UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,"
in the splendid
NEW COMEDY OF THAT TITLE.
A marvelous personation, which attracts
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
FOURTH SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE SATURDAY,
commencing 1½, and terminating 3¾.
In preparation, Mr. Owens'
CELEBRATED LOCAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
"THE LIVE INDIAN,"
In which he assumes the characters of
A FAST MAN and LIVE INDIAN,
and gives his inimitable feminine personation of
A FASCINATING MILLINER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........MR. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
WEDNESDAY.
Third night of N. B. Clark's, Esq., dramatization of Dr. Robinson's popular story, published in the *Weekly Mercury*, entitled
RAOUL, THE KNIGHT;
OR,
THE MAGICIAN OF GRANADA,
together with the romantic drama of
CAPTAIN MACHEATH;
OR,
THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
The new comic farce of
MRS. GREEN'S SNUG LITTLE BUSINESS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Annual Benefit of
MR. J. W. LINGARD.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st.,
opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.

ROBINSON
will ride his latest sensation,
THE ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
LEVI J. NORTH,
will give his special masterpiece, entitled
BACCHUS.
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
in Bareback Equestrianism and Menage Acts.
The Oriental Spectacle of the
HALT IN THE DESERT.
The Extravaganza of the
COBBLER AND TAILOR.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.

F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

BANJO INSTRUCTIONS—BY HENRY C. and GEO. C. DOBSON, the old established teachers, at the old established place. A thorough knowledge of the instrument guaranteed in one quarter's lessons. Call and see H. C. Dobson's new and improved banjo. Patent applied for. Banjo Academy, No. 681 Broadway.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON HEALTH AND DISEASE—TO LADIES.—A course of five lectures, by Mrs. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D., in the 18th-st. M. E. Church. The first lecture FREE, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M. Subsequent lectures on each succeeding day, at the same hour. Subjects illustrated by skeleton, manikin, maps, &c. Ticket to the course, $1.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Free lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, by D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D. Subject—*Aboriginal Americans.* The public are invited.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
NEW-YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
LONSDALE
and other favorite makes of
MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
TARLATANS, LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND LACES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES' UNDER WEAR,
TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.,
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST YEAR.
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDERGARMENTS.
CENTRAL PARK
Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c.
Prices reduced at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS SILKS AND SATINS
At $2 a yard; worth $3.
SILKS AND SATINS for evening dresses only $2 a yard.
BONNETS, &c., JOCKEY HATS at half price.
OPERA BONNETS. L. BINNS, Millinery.
No. 577 Broadway.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

A WHITE PINEAPPLE MAKES THE handsomest evening dress known in modern times, and the striped and plaid ones for Summer wear, or for evening. Also, a full assortment of handsome French fans, at wholesale prices.

FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 858 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for information leading to the recovery of a number of SURVEYS, REPORTS and DIAGRAMS of manufacturing establishments, missing from the office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 114 Broadway. These papers are of value to insurance companies only, and all parties in whose possession they may be found will be dealt with according to law.

$3,000 REWARD.—UPON THE ARREST and conviction of the persons or person who robbed Thomas Quin, porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank, of $5,000, on Friday last, $2,000 of the above reward will be paid, and $1,000 for the recovery of the money.

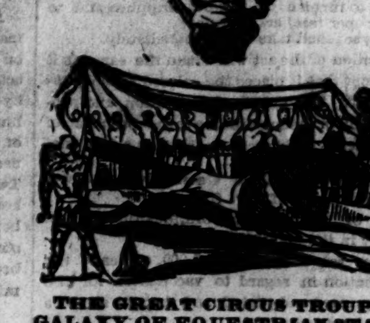
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
JAN. 27, 1866. President Greenwich Savings Bank.

LOST—THIS MORNING, IN BROADWAY, BEtween 11th and 15th sts., a dark-green morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing two $500 bills, one $50 bill, several small bills, and two gold dollars, and a card, (not with the owner's name.) The finder will be liberally rewarded, if returned to A. VANDERPOOL, for the owner, at No. 24 Broadway, third story, front room. Jan. 31.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS;
SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
GREAT VAULTING ACTS.
PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
IN EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE ARENA.
Previous to Circus, the romantic Scottish Drama of the
ELSHIE;
OR,
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
STARTLING INCIDENTS, GRAND EFFECTS, EXCITING TABLEAUX.
W. B. HARRISON..........Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stewart begs to announce that on
THIS AFTERNOON, (WEDNESDAY) Jan. 31,
Commencing at 1 o'clock,
there will be a grand
BOOTH MATINEE,
BOOTH MATINEE,
of
RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
appearing for the last time in his grand role of
RUY BLAS,
in the drama of that title by Victor Hugo.
It will be preceded by Planche's comedietta of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Wednesday evening
THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED
for the rehearsal of
RICHELIEU,
which will be produced
ON THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The popular troupe in the following favorite scenes: THAT'S MY SISTER. Mlle. Pay-ripper, a sensation prima donna, Rollin Howard; Count Houghlihan, an Emerald buffer, Dan Bryant.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
JOCKO, a mischievous monkey..........LITTLE MAC
USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.
SIM DIPSEY, the doorkeeper....MR. DAN BRYANT
Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant in the masquerade scene.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor..........R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW STARS THIS WEEK.
BRILLIANT AND UNEQUALED ATTRACTION.
The great Comic, Trick and Fairy Pantomime, entitled,
THE MAGIC HORN;
or, HARLEQUIN AND DAME KIDDLEWINKS.
Produced in style of magnificence, New Music, Tricks, Transformations, Tableaux, &c.
The beautiful Ballet Divertissement, entitled,
GEZELLE.
First week of the engagement of the favorite Danseuse,
MISS MARY PARRINGTON,
together with the
FAMOUS TROUPE,
IN A GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6—to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ o'clock P. M.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF several years' experience as a teacher, but now engaged in literary pursuits, desires to secure a few pupils in the higher English branches of study. Special attention given to history and literature (both English and general.) Address M. S. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Opposite Washington-square.
Prepares for COLLEGE, BUSINESS and WEST POINT.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERMEdiate examination of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 5th of February, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued through the week, beginning at the same hour daily. The Regents of the University, parents of students, the Trustees and the alumni of the College, and others interested in education are invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

SAN SOUCI FEMALE SEMINARY, BALLston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. The Spring and Summer terms will commence March 1, and until then circulars and an interview with the principal may be had every Thursday, from 12 to 2, at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Astor-place, Clinton Building, Prof. THIBAULT DE L'OUEST. French classes—phonetic spelling, reading, conversation. A new course for beginners is to open on the 5th of February. Ladies classes in the day time. Apply at the desk.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies, application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in tuition, desires a position as private tutor. The Classics, French, Mathematics and English branches taught. First-class references given. Address TUTOR, Yonkers, N. Y.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.

ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

THE ENGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will reopen Jan. 3, at 6½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO GIVES INSTRUCTION in the German language, wishes a few more pupils; beginners taken. Address Miss T. H., No. 609 Broadway. Room No. 19.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AS GOVERNESS AND HOUSEkeeper, a short distance from town, a Protestant lady fully competent, beside housekeeping, to undertake the care and education of two children, respectively three and seven years old. References exchanged. Address NEW-JERSEY, with particulars, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN LADY, as resident governess, to teach the French and German languages and music; also to teach needlework and embroidery. Apply at the Institute, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Begins at 7½; concludes at 10½.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose wonderful impersonation of the original character of
LEAH,
has attracted, each evening,
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.

Mr. Wheatley feels great pleasure in having had the opportunity of re-introducing to her warm friends and admirers, the public of New-York, this most gifted and esteemed young lady, whose talents have for the last three years justly gained for her abroad the assured position of the

FIRST TRAGIC ACTRESS OF THE TIME,

and who returns in the very zenith of her fame and popularity in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland.

Her triumphant European success has been reëchoed by the unanimous voice of her friends and countrymen in this city, and the overwhelming multitudes who nightly throng Niblo's Garden, attest the delight with which this artist has been welcomed home.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1866,
and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, will be presented Mosenthal's beautiful play of
LEAH,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character of LEAH, and the following powerful cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, J. B. Studley, (his third appearance at this theatre,) D. E. Ralton, Geo. Becks, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, Neil, Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c.
The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.
WEDNESDAY,
(First time this season) Boucicault's charming comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS,
With elegant scenic decorations, beautiful appointments, and a highly attractive distribution.
Lord William Daventry..........Mr. John Gilbert
(his first appearance since his severe illness.)
Percy Ardent..........Mr. Frederic Robinson
Major Bellamy Fuss..........Mr. C. Fisher
Sir William Stanmore..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Supple, Attorney-at-Law..........Mr. Norton
Lenoir, valet to Sir Wm. Stanmore. Mr. J. C. Williamson
Euston..........Mr. Ward
Norah Merrion..........Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Daventry..........Mrs. Jennings
Mrs. Bolton Comfort..........Mrs. John Sefton
THURSDAY (third time in two years)—Sheridan's sterling comedy, THE RIVALS.
FRIDAY—16th night of HENRY DUNBAR.
SATURDAY (2d time)—THE IRISH HEIRESS.
In preparation, with appropriate scenery and appointments, and a very powerful cast, Rev. James White's fine play,
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Other STANDARD COMEDIES and various ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES are in preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
CARD.

Mr. WEHLI begs to announce that in response to the numerous demands from his friends, he will give one more Matinee, being POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.

Mr. WEHLI has the pleasure to announce that the distinguished Pianist and Composer, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, has kindly consented to assist at this his Farewell Matinee. They will perform the celebrated Fantasie, from "Norma," arranged for two Pianos, by THALBERG.

Mdlle. AYOSTA
will make her first appearance on this occasion.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI.
Director..........Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich.
Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.
Prices of admission: Parquet, $1; Dress Circle, $1.
Reserved Seats in Orchestra Chairs, $1 50, which can only be obtained at the Theatre.

Ticket offices at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.

The Pianos used by Mr. Wehli at all his Concerts are the NEW SCALE CONCERT GRANDS, made by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway, New-York, and No. 246 Washington-st., Boston.

These Pianos were awarded the First Prize—A GOLD MEDAL—at the exhibition of 1865.

WOOD'S THEATRE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.	MATINEE, Commencing at 1½ o'clock. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1866.
The great versatile actor and character delineator,
MR. CHANFRAU,
MR. CHANFRAU,
As "MOSE," "MOSE," in a
GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848,
Produced under the direction of the author, Mr. Baker.
Also as Mons. Bonnefoi, in
THE MODEL OF A WIFE.

To avoid the rush, seats should be secured in advance. Doors open for matinee at 12¾ o'clock; performance concludes at 3¼, affording ample time for suburban visitors to take the 4 o'clock trains. Evening at 7, and over at 10½.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING IN
THE CASTLE OF TORNIANI.
W. H. Whalley, Lewis Mestayer, Wm. Marden.
THE FOREST OF BONDY.
G. L. Fox, Miss R. Denvil, the dogs.
Concluding with a comic farce.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. LEWIS MESTAYER.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Another NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Frank Leslie, Charles Melville, N. W. Gould, in New Ballads. The great COMIC ARTIST, GEORGE CHRISTY, in his best characters. Double-Bedded Room, &c. Budworth, Donaldson, Abbott and Hodgkin in new Acts. Box Office open all day. Matinee every Saturday.

A CARD.—ANY STOCKHOLDER OF THE ACADemy of Music wishing to sell his privilege for two seats for the whole or part of the coming opera season, will find a purchaser by addressing MUSIC, Station A.

EDWIN BOOTH AS RICHELIEU.—A FEW choice orchestra seats for TO-MORROW EVENING may be had on application to the bar at Buckland's Hotel, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION. Ticket for sale; price $75. Address JOHN M. HORNER, New-York Post-office.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SEVENTH Regiment tickets for sale; will be sold together or singly. Address Post-office Box No. 2,001.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4 for ladies; from 4 to 6 for Misses' and Masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.

NEW CLASSES for beginners; also, for advanced pupils and for "the German."

Just received from the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*, the new and beautiful Quadrille,

LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
ESTABLISHED 1823.

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE and in singing, by an experienced teacher and composer, from one of the first conservatoires of music in Europe; a systematic and thorough course of instruction, and consequent rapid advancement may be depended upon. Terms, $20 per quarter. To pupils wishing to study the French language in connection with the above branches, liberal arrangements will be offered. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 283 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

PIANO-FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.—For tone, elegance of finish and durability, they are unsurpassed. Three second-hand pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
No. 726 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; overstrung, agraffe and all improvements. Wholesale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

SELECT PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES—Also, piano, violin and guitar lessons. Circulars at No. 543 Broadway, or address TEACHER, No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECONDhand Steinway piano in good order; not less than 7 octaves. Address H. W. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ICEBERGS.

Their Origin and Formation—Lecture by Dr. Hayes, the Arctic Explorer.

A very interesting lecture was delivered by Dr. HAYES, the eminent Arctic explorer, at Cooper Institute, last evening, by invitation of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. A large and appreciative audience was present.

Dr. HAYES commenced by referring to the difference between the ancient and modern views of the [illegible] regions, and then said that in July, 1860, an expedition set out from the United States to continue the explorations begun by Dr. KANE; this expedition comprised one little schooner of 130 tons burden and 24 persons, who acknowledged me as their Commander. The expedition reached the Greenland coast early in August, and halting to obtain dogs for sledge-traveling and a stock of furs, entered the ice and reached Smith's Sound in September, where it Wintered in latitude 78 degrees 17 minutes, at a harbor which I named Port Foulke. The long dark Winter commencing in October terminated in March, when our explorations commenced, and before the close of the season they were pushed with dog sledges, traveling over the frozen sea, to latitude 82 degrees 45 minutes, within four hundred and fifty miles of the North Pole. The point of our exploration reached, the most northern known land on the globe was opportunely named Cape Union, and we brought home some more evidence of the existence of the much talked-of Polar Sea. Being liberated by the breaking up of the ice in the month of July, after ten months' imprisonment, we made still further attempts to penetrate through the ice-fields to the northward, but after nearly losing our vessel, we were compelled to give up the project and return to this country. The English are preparing to reap the rewards of our explorations, an expedition to Smith's Sound being in contemplation.

After this statement of the object of the expedition, and the course taken, Dr. HAYES said he would divide his lecture into two heads; first, giving a general description of the size, form and appearance of the icebergs; and secondly, his theory of their growth and origin.

It was not, he said, until we had reached the Arctic circle, and found ourselves in the endless day where the sun shone upon us at midnight, as well as at noon, that we came upon our first iceberg. It was a mass of dead whiteness, and it broke suddenly upon us out of a dense mist, and was mistaken by the "lookout" for land when he first caught the sound of breakers beating upon it. Its form was that of an irregular pyramid, about 300 feet at the base, and perhaps half as high. At first we could see only the white shimmer of its foot, underneath the canopy of vapor which overspread the sea, and the line of the surf; but at length the mist broke away, disclosing the lofty peak of a glittering spire, around which the white clouds were curling and dancing in the sunlight. There was something very impressive in the stern indifference with which it received the lashing of the sea.

Our immediate destination was the Danish Esquimaux settlement of Upernavik in latitude 72 41, the most northerly outpost of Christian settlement on the globe. On the 2d of August we had approached within 100 miles of it, when the wind died out and there was a dead calm. Our sailors began to think that the often-talked of Greenland was a mythical locality, but after a time we came in sight of its shores. As the fog lifted and rolled itself up like a scroll over the sea to the westward, iceberg after iceberg burst into view like castles in a fairy tale. It seemed, indeed, as if we had been drawn into a land of enchantment by some unseen hand. Here was the Valhalla of the sturdy Vikings; here the city of the sun-god Freyer; Alfhim with its elfin caves, and Glitner with its walls of gold and roofs of silver, and Gimle more brilliant than the sun—the home of the happy; and there, piercing the clouds, was Himinborg—the celestial mount, where the bridge of the gods reaches Heaven. CHURCH, in his picture of the Icebergs, has grandly exhibited a scene not unlike that which I would in vain describe.

Although surrounded by ice we had nevertheless almost constantly in view a great variety of animal life. Flocks of ducks and geese swept over us in long, undulating lines, and the graceful sea-gulls, in immense swarms, sat perched upon the bergs or on the water, filling the air with their noisy chattering. The seals also were numerous, and they kept continually bobbing their cunning, almost human looking, faces up and down in the still waters.

Dr. HAYES then gave a thrilling description of the repeated escape of his small vessel from the dangers with which she was surrounded, and concluded this portion of his lecture by describing a large iceberg, three-quarters of a mile long and 315 feet high, whose cubical contents might be roughly estimated at twenty-seven thousand millions of feet, and its weight at something like two thousand millions of tons.

Dr. HAYES then proceeded to state his theory of the origin and formation of icebergs. He said the icebergs have their origin in the glacier. The glacier is a branch of the great Mer de Glace, or sea of ice, which apparently covers the whole interior of Greenland; and the Mer de Glace itself is a mass of hardened, or, if the term is admissible, frozen snow, in many places several thousands of feet in depth. It will thus be perceived that the iceberg is of fresh water; and even in its smaller fragments may, in consequence, be distinguished from the ice which forms upon the surface of the sea which is always salt. It has been sometimes supposed that sea water in the act of freezing deposits its salt, but this impression has been derived from incorrect observation.

Dr. HAYES then referred to the various theories of the formation of glaciers, and described the manner in which they move forward to the shore, where fragments of them breaking off fall into the water and are submerged to the extent of seven-eighths of their bulk. The upward pressure of the water frequently splits them into fragments, each of which becomes an iceberg. The Doctor concluded his interesting lecture by a very eloquent general description of the Arctic regions, and of the impression made on those who first visit them by the extreme solitude and silence.

The lecture was listened to with deep attention, and the lecturer was frequently applauded.

Organization of an American Branch of the Society for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers.

A meeting to consider the subject of international protection of the wounded in time of war, was held at the rooms of the United States Sanitary Commission, Jan. 26, in pursuance of a call issued by Dr. BELLOWS, President of the commission.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. BELLOWS as Chairman and JOHN S. BLATCHFORD as Secretary.

The Chairman stated at length the objects contemplated by the proposed organization, and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1. That deeply impressed with the wisdom and humanity of the "International Committee of Relief for Wounded Soldiers," founded at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1863, the object of which is by international agreements, to secure neutrality in time of war, for hospitals, ambulances, surgeons, and all persons legitimately engaged in caring for the sick and wounded; we do hereby, in accordance with the official request of the Central Committee at Geneva, constitute ourselves, to wit, the following persons—C. R. Agnew, G. T. Strong, F. N. Knapp, Jno. S. Blatchford, J. F. Jenkins, E. Harris, W. E. Dodge, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. E. A. Crane, Charles L. Brace, Henry W. Bellows, Howard Potter, C. Stillé, Prof. W. Gibbs, Dr. F. Hamilton, Dr. J. M. Cuyler—the American branch of the "*Comité International de Secour pour les Militaires blessés*," under the title of "American Branch of the International Association for the Relief of the Misery of Battle-fields."

2. This society shall have power to add to its own number.

3. The original members shall constitute a board of management, from whom shall be selected by ballot, at this present meeting, a President, Secretary and Treasurer.

4. The meetings of the board shall be held quarterly on the second Monday of January, April, July, October, and at such other times as the board may appoint, and whenever the President may call the board together.

5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the board, and to conduct the foreign correspondence with the Central Committee and with our own government.

6. The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the ordinary business correspondence, notify the meetings and attend to any special duty assigned him by the board.

7. The immediate objects of this branch shall be, first, to secure the adoption by the government of the United States of the international compact for the neutrality of all persons in attendance upon the sick and wounded, of hospitals, ambulances, &c., already adopted by most civilized nations; secondly, to collect and diffuse information touching the progress of mercy and the advancement of sanitary science in its application to armies; thirdly, to coöperate with all other branches and with the Central Committee in such ways as it may approve or find convenient, for the furtherance of humanity on battle-fields throughout the world.

8. This association will hold itself in readiness, in the event of a war upon its own soil or its borders, to inaugurate such practical measures, as the principles upon which it is founded suggest, for the protection and relief of the sick and wounded. The association then proceeded to the election of officers. Dr. H. W. BELLOWS was elected President; HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer, and C. L. BRACE Secretary for the ensuing year. Remarks were made on the future importance of this humane movement in case of war, by Dr. BELLOWS, Dr. AGNEW and Dr. CRANE. It was stated that the only governments which had not united in this agreement for the protection of the wounded were Turkey, Austria and the United States. The meeting then adjourned.

The Proposed Amendment to the School Law.

The following is an authentic copy of the proposed amendment to the school law of this city, submitted to the Assembly on Saturday last, by Mr. BENJAMIN:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act, the various acts relative to Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, and the acts amendatory thereto.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subdivision eight of section three of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, as subsequently amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

8. To provide evening schools for those whose ages or avocations are such as to prevent their attending the day schools established by law in such of the ward school houses, or other buildings used for school purposes, and in such other places in said city as the Board may from time to time deem expedient, and also to provide schools for colored children; and also a Normal School, or schools for those desirous to become teachers and for teachers, which shall be attended by such of the teachers in the common schools as the Board of Education, by general regulations shall direct, under penalty of forfeiture of their situations as teachers by omitting to attend, which forfeiture shall be declared by the Board of Education, and to appoint teachers and furnish all needful supplies for the evening Normal and colored schools.

SEC. 2. Whenever it shall appear to the Board of Education that the trustees of any ward are neglecting any school under their control to the detriment of the pupils in said school, the said Board of Education shall have power to take charge of such school to manage the same, to furnish all needful supplies and to appoint the proper teachers therefor.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The first section of the act will stand the same as it now does, except that it places the colored schools under the control of the Board of Education, and provides normal school instruction for those desirous of becoming teachers. The second section is a new one.

Meeting of the Health Commissioners—Report of Dr. Sayre.

A meeting of the Health Commissioners was held yesterday in the Mayor's office.

A resolution was adopted that 3,000 copies of the usual proclamation in regard to vaccination for the small-pox be printed and posted, and that the same be advertised in the newspapers.

A complaint relating to a nuisance in Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was presented, and Dr. MORRIS, the Health Commissioner, made a report that he had visited the locality complained of, and found the drains from a number of houses on the north side of Seventy-third-street emptying into the vacant lots in the rear of such houses, creating a noisome effluvia, which, in his opinion, would prove very detrimental to the health of the neighborhood. He offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be requested to notify the owners of said premises that connections must be made with the sewer in the street as soon as the state of the ground will permit, or the same will be done by the proper authorities and become a charge upon the property, in order that such nuisance may be abated.

The Resident Physician, Dr. SAYRE, reported on the subject of his mission to Albany to call on the Governor, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the last meeting; that he was received by the Governor with great kindness, who stated that he was happy to hear that the board had taken action on the subject of cholera, and that he appreciated the importance of prompt action; that having seen a notice of the action of the board in the papers, he had already sent a message to the Legislature, calling its attention to the necessity of immediate action in this matter; that a conference was then had by the Governor with Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, member of the Assembly, and joint resolutions were prepared, appropriating $400,000 for securing a site, and the immediate erection thereon of hospitals and other buildings for quarantine purposes.

Dr. SAYRE then suggested to the Governor the propriety of the Legislature petitioning the General Government to adopt a uniform system of quarantine, to be applied to the whole coast, permitting each State to select its own grounds and appoint its own officers, but compelling each State to adopt the Federal plan.

The report was accepted, and the board adjourned until Tuesday, 6th proximo, at 1 o'clock.

The Manufacture of Lager-Beer.

Some months ago, it will be remembered, the subject of the manufacture of lager-beer was quite freely discussed in the public journals, and arguments *pro* and *con* the consumption of that beverage were numerous and varied in their character. That known as "patent beer," manufactured under the process of A. HAMMER, Esq., was condemned by the unchemical public, and fierce charges made against the drink, in which such horrible words as strychnine and *nux vomica* were freely used. The sensation this discussion gave rise to soon died out, as all fierce sensations do, and we are unaware, if it be so, that the lager-beer drinking community shortened their allowance in any appreciable degree. Mr. HAMMER, however, sensitive about his patent and his character, was not satisfied to let the matter so rest, and now publishes his justification from the charge of being the patentee of a drugged and dangerous compound, by placing before the public the written analyses of the leading chemists of the city.

The Mercer Emigration Frauds.

AFFIDAVIT FROM ANOTHER VICTIM—AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Below we give an affidavit made by another of those who are alleged to have been so sadly defrauded through the false representations of Asa S. Mercer, and others. The affidavit speaks for itself:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: William Carleton being duly sworn, says: That the steamer *Continental*, to wit.: a vessel owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States to wit., owned as alleged by themselves by the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, a company having their office at 25 William-street, New-York, whereof B. Halladay is President, being a vessel bound from a port in the United States, to wit., the port of New-York, to a port on the Pacific Ocean or on its tributaries, to wit: Seattle in Washington Territory, did sail from said port of New-York, Jan. 17, 1866. That said vessel did have more than the number of tiers of berths allowed by law, to wit: two tiers of berths; and that she was provided with three tiers; that when last seen before the departure of said vessel, the lowest part of said berths was less than nine inches from the deck or platform beneath. That deponent, prior to his being forcibly compelled to leave said vessel at Staten Island, in consequence of the alleged fraudulent conduct of one Asa S. Mercer in selling to deponent passage tickets, was furnished for himself, wife and two of his children, with but three single berths; that deponent was told by the steward of said vessel that the provisions thereon were such as are usually furnished to steerage passengers; and from observation deponent states his belief to be that said provisions were not such as the law requires. Deponent after having paid to said Mercer, (by the inducement of whom and others he left his home in Maine many weeks since, and at whose request he has since remained among strangers in New-York,) the passage money for himself and family as agreed upon between them, was left with his family without restitution, and against his will, in this city, where he now remains, in consequence of the sickness of his wife and want of means with which to reach their home.

WM. CARLETON.

Sworn to before me this 29th of January, 1866.

JEROME BUCK, Notary Public.

The following note upon the subject of prosecuting the steamship company for alleged violation of the laws of the United States, based upon the foregoing affidavit, was received yesterday afternoon at the office of Hon. D. S. Dickinson, United States District-Attorney. As will be seen, it is from the counsel employed to prosecute the claims of the suffering men and women who were defrauded by Mercer & Co.:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson, District-Attorney United States, Southern District New-York:

DEAR SIR: After careful reflection and by reason of the fact that I happen to have heard more perhaps than any other of the story of the sufferers by the cruel and wrongful conduct of the person named in Mr. Carleton's affidavit, I deem it my duty to place it before you. The statute whose provisions the owners of the steamship *Continental* seem to have violated, will be found at pp. 1,492-7, Dunlop's compilation, Laws of United States. The flagrancy of that violation will become more evident to you from the details of the statement of Carleton and others, if you shall deem it your duty to proceed against the owners as seems to be required by the statute.

Very respectfully, yours, STERNE CHITTENDEN.

There is a movement on foot, among some of the benevolent, to relieve the wants of these suffering emigrants who are now in the city.

Fires.

IN PEARL-STREET.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the four-story brick building in rear of No. 549 Pearl-st. The fire evidently originated in a carpenter-shop on the first floor, occupied by JOHN FOWLER. Loss $1,500; no insurance. The second floor is occupied by JOHN HECKER, paper-box manufacturer. Loss 400; insured for $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The third floor is occupied by F. C. KOHLER, patent medicine packer. Loss $100; no insurance. The fourth floor is occupied by W. H. MCCURDY, boot maker. Loss $800; no insurance. Mr. MCCURDY and a workman slept on the same floor and were obliged to make their exit by the roof, narrowly escaping suffocation. The building is owned by W. B. ASTOR, and damaged to the amount of $3,500. Insured. The rear building on the lot adjoining No. 547 was slightly damaged.

The Old North Dutch Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rumors are rife and paragraphs appear in the papers, stating, that this time honored and venerable edifice is to be removed from its well known location, where it has stood an ornament to the city, and a blessing to mankind for a hundred years.

To sensible and reasonable minds many motives and arguments will at once suggest themselves, why it should remain a standing monument of the liberality taste, and piety of our Batavian ancestry. It would be more difficult to ascertain the motives and object of its destruction.

After some inquiry upon the subject, its friends and the public in general may be somewhat enlightened and cautioned not to be misled by the rumors and statements afloat. The true object is money. Mammon. Mammon is a god, and will be worshipped; he has his followers, his votaries, even in the church. It may not be generally known that the Consistory contains two cliques, each striving for a big job, by which greedy contractors and others may be enriched in spite of the efforts of a faithful minority. One of the parties urges the erection of a costly and magnificent cathedral up town; the other proposes the building of a number of chapels in various parts of the city. The absurdity of either of these projects is apparent, and exposed by the fact that the means cannot be obtained by this operation, inasmuch as this property cannot be disposed of in fee. A lease even at $50,000 per annum would not accumulate in ten years to a sum sufficient to accomplish either of these purposes. Whence, then, are the means to be obtained? Certainly it must be from other sources yet to be developed.

In a financial point of view the scheme is impracticable and insane. It cannot be carried out. If it could, the idea itself is repugnant to common sense, to every rational, every moral aspect in which it may be viewed. It is objected that it is not self-sustaining. Where is the Church that is? Besides, the Collegiate Church has a fund, and the claims of the North Church to its benefit must be admitted to be superior to its juniors, Fourth-street, Twenty-ninth-street and Forty-eighth-street. From what I can learn, on a pleasant day, the morning service in the North will average an attendance of from three to four hundred, the Fourth-street about the same, the Twenty-ninth-street from eight hundred to a thousand, and Forty-eighth-street fifty to a hundred. The numerical strength of the entire congregation being about two thousand, with one Consistory of 24 men. Take away, destroy the "Old North Church," and its identity, the prestige, the glory of the collegiate church is gone! *Ichabod* may be written upon it in broad characters. Known and famous throughout the world, the Old North is visited and revered by strangers and pilgrims from abroad; and at home, respected and beloved by its own and every other denomination in the land. When leveled in the dust, every Christian, every generous noble heart, will receive a shock not readily recovered from or forgotten. Vandalism will then have triumphed.

O.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A HOTEL THIEF.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man who gave his name as JAMES LYTLE, was found on one of the upper floors of the Metropolitan Hotel, acting somewhat suspiciously. LYTLE was arrested by Special Officer SAMUEL PORTER, and, on searching him a pair of nippers, a gimlet and two pieces of crooked wire, together with several other articles used by hotel thieves, were found on his person. Two doors were subsequently discovered to have been operated on, a number of holes having been bored in them with a gimlet or some other small instrument. Officer SAULS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, brought LYTLE before the court, when he was committed for further examination.

A KNOCK-DOWN ROBBERY.

Officer WESTERN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOSEPH AIDKENSON, on Monday night, on a charge of having knocked down and robbed BERNARD KEERNAN, of No. 19 City Hall-place. The complainant stated that the prisoner, after knocking him down, took from his pocket three $10 bills. The money was not recovered, and the prisoner was remanded for examination.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

The premises of Mr. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, No. 420 Canal-street, were entered during Monday night by burglars, by means of false keys. Being discovered in the act they attempted to escape, but were pursued. Mr. THOMAS MONEYPENNY, brother of the proprietor, caught one of the men and handed him over to Officer MOONEY, of the Fifth Precinct. He gave the name of JAMES STEPHENSON. He was yesterday committed for trial. The other burglar escaped.

THE STEWART LIBEL CASE.

Ex-Judge HILTON, counsel for Mr. A. T. STEWART, having requested that the complaint brought by his client against Messrs. MATSELL and MACKELLAR, editors and proprietors of the *National Police Gazette*, for libel, shall be dismissed, Justice DOWLING yesterday complied, and the defendants were discharged from bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A DOUBLE ROBBERY.

ELLEN BUNGER, who resides at Union Hill, Hoboken, made complaint against LOUISA GOLDEN for robbery. She stated that on the 22d inst. the accused came to her residence and told her that she had been burnt out. Believing the statement, Mrs. BUNGER took pity on LOUISA and gave her lodging. Soon after the accused disappeared and took with her a quantity of clothing and jewelry, valued at $75. FREDERICKA OTHWINE, of No. 216 Second street, also charged the accused with having stolen from her residence, on the 23d of December, a quantity of clothing, valued at $86. Officers ANDREW and DIDWAY, of the Court Squad, arrested LOUISA and she was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

ROBBERY AT A BALL.

ERNEST JAGER, residing at No. 338 Eighth-street, stated that yesterday morning, while attending a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, he was robbed of his watch, valued at $40, by JOHN CASSIDY. Officer DAVIS, of the Seventeen Precinct, arrested the accused, when the timepiece was found in his possession. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. CASSIDY is 18 years old, and a native of Ireland.

ROBBED HIS FRIEND.

HUGH MCDERMOTT, stopping at French's Hotel, caused the arrest of JOSEPH FOSTER on a charge of robbery, by Officer Van ARSDALE, of the Seventh Precinct. The complainant stated that FOSTER, under pretence of calling upon Mr. MCDERMOTT, at his former residence, No. 371 Spring-street, gained access to his rooms and stole a revolver, a watch and some other articles, valued in all at $202. The prisoner was committed for trial. He is 28 years of age and a native of Ireland. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

Seventh Regiment Reception—Order from Capt. Brackett.

Capt. CHARLES N. BRACKETT, without whom no ball can successfully commence or conclude, has made complete and admirable arrangements for the preservation of order among the outsiders, as follows:

TWENTY-SIXTH (CITY HALL) METROPOLITAN POLICE PRECINCT,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 31, 1866.

NOTICE.—Company to the reception of the Seventh Regiment this evening at the Academy of Music will be admitted at the main entrance in Irving-place. Coaches will approach from Third-avenue through Fourteenth-street in delivering their company. In taking up after 11 o'clock P. M., coaches will form (for the purpose of receiving company) in the same order and line established for their delivery. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger, without regard to distance in the city. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE FIVE POINTS CHILDREN.—Gen. MARSHALL LEFFERTS gave the children of the Five Points House of Industry a welcome exhibition of scriptural, and European and American pictures as produced on canvas by the camera obscura, last evening, in the play-room of the House. The kaleidoscopic pictures won the children's heartiest applause; Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and ANDERSON were received with irrepressible cheers, and a series of war views drew forth a hum of mingled surprise and delight. The entertainment closed with a representation of a beautiful wreath of roses, encircling the words "Good night."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court, General Term, adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 3, to render decisions.

Supreme Court Chambers—The cases on the calendar are all disposed of by Justice SUTHERLAND.

Superior Court, Special Term and Chambers, held by Justice MCCUNN—Trial Terms adjourned.

Common Pleas, Chambers and Special Term, held by Judge BRADY—Trial Terms adjourned without day.

Prize—Presumption of Fraudulent Voyage—Invocation of Facts in other Cases on Prize Trials.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

The United States vs. *the Bark Springbok, her Cargo and Claimants.*—The *Springbok* was captured as prize by the sloop-of-war *Sonoma*, on the 3d of February, 1863, in latitude 25 deg. 35 min. north, and longitude 73 deg. 20 min. west, from 150 to 200 miles east of Nassau, N. P., and was taken into the port of New-York, where she was libeled as prize on 12th of the same month. She set sail from the port of London, Great Britain, on the 8th of December, 1862, upon a voyage ostensibly for Nassau, and the libel alleges, when captured, was making for that port. On the day of the filing of the libel, Mr. Archibald, British Consul of New-York, filed a claim for the owner of a portion of the cargo, alleging that it belonged to a British subject. On the same day claim was filed for the owners of the vessel, Thomas May and others, of Falmouth, Eng., and subsequently claim was filed by S. Isaacs, Campbell & Co., and Thomas S. Bigbie, all of London, as owners of the entire cargo.

The court below found as fact that the ship was British owned and registered, and that she was chartered by the owners of the cargo to carry the same from London to Nassau; that portions of the cargo consisted of army blankets, navy buttons, manufactured by S. Isaacs, Campbell & Co., claimants, and stamped "C. S. N.;" army cloth, of various colors, navy coats, army brogans, boxes of tin plate, and a small quantity of cavalry swords and bayonets, manufactured by the same firm, with many articles of men's wear; that the captain of the vessel was directed, by written instructions of the owners or agents, to report to certain parties at Nassau, "who will (would) give you (him) orders as to the delivery of the cargo, *and any further information you may require.*" These letters (of the agents of S. Isaacs, Campbell & Co.,) were held to have exhibited no evidence of any purpose to deliver the cargo at Nassau, as the end of its voyage, or to authorize its sale at that port. Taken in connection with the fact that the bills of lading, made out to "order," were indorsed in blank, and the fact that no invoices were found on the ship, they were adjudged to strongly sustain the conclusion that Nassau was not the port of delivery or sale, but only the port of transhipment, in further prosecution of the design to deliver the cargo at some other port of destination—to wit: a rebel port. It was also found that S. Isaacs, Campbell & Co., were the sole owners of the *Stephen Hart*, a schooner previously captured between Cuba and the southern coast of Florida, laden with arms, equipments and munitions of war, which, together with the schooner, were condemned as a lawful prize. The master of the vessel was a son of the owner, and she was chartered for the voyage by his authority. These facts, in connection with the facts above stated, and with the further fact that the captain swore on his examination that he did not know that there were contraband goods on board, and that he did not know for what reason the capture was made, when the under officers all admitted that the seizure was in consequence of the contraband goods on board, were thought sufficient grounds for condemnation, which was decreed.

The claimants appealed to this court, urging that the papers in the case of the *Stephen Hart* and other prize cases should not have been invoked in this; that they were allowed to be introduced against well-established principles of international law, and in violation of standing rules of the court; that if introduced they did not carry with them sufficient force to cause a decree of condemnation; that the case stood clear of blockade and of enemy property; that the papers were in order, which fact was confirmed by the depositions in the case; that everything in the case showed a voyage from one neutral port to another, and there was, or should be, an end of all detention; that that fact being decided, wrong commenced with the further detention; that in any case, condemnation of the cargo did not carry with it forfeiture of the ship; that there was not a fact in the case that connected the ship with wrong under the prize law. Having no right of ownership in neutral property, belligerents are not justified in seizing and holding it, save through fact of wrong. Prize courts do not condemn on assumptions; and yet on these alone was this ship and her cargo condemned.

The United States submitted the following, as conclusive on the questions involved:

That the *Springbok*, when captured, was pursuing a voyage laden with cargo not intended to be sold or disposed of, or even to be delivered at Nassau, as its port of destination, but intended to be transhipped thence to the enemy's blockaded port, as its port of real destination, and this was the sole and conclusive purpose of the arrested voyage; that the cargo was largely contraband of war, some of the articles being specially, and others exclusively suited to the enemy's use, and destined to a port of the enemy, for such enemy use, by transhipment at Nassau, but without any sale or change of ownership there; that the cargo was taken on a voyage, having, so far as it was concerned, its *terminus a quo* at London, and the terminus *ad quem* at the blockaded and enemy ports, and the purpose to tranship at Nassau did not, as to the cargo, break the continuity of the voyage; that the cargo was liable to capture as prize from the moment of starting with the purpose of entering the blockaded and enemy port, and being captured while that purpose existed, is good prize; that the part of the cargo not contraband of war, was good prize, not only for the reasons embraced in the foregoing proposition, but for the further reason that it was owned by the owners of the contraband part. That the vessel was also good prize, because, when captured, she was engaged in the sole and exclusive business of transporting the cargo destined for the blockaded and enemy port, one stage of its route to that port, for the express purpose of securing its delivery there. For this purpose she was chartered by the owner of the contraband and other goods, and when captured she was sailing on the route by which trade to the blockaded and enemy port was then usually conducted, in pursuance of the charter and in furtherance of that purpose, under the exclusive orders of the charterer. This made her a participant in the guilt of the cargo and subjected her to condemnation with it.

James M. Carlisle and Charles Edwards for claimants; James Speed, Attorney-General, and J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant, for the Government.

Prize—The Bermuda Case—Actual Destination and Enemy Control as Determining the Character of a Voyage—Blockade.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

The United States vs. *The Steamship Bermuda, her Claimant and a portion of her Cargo.*—In this case Edwin Haight, a British subject, was claimant of the steamship, and Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, were among the claimants of the cargo. The *Bermuda*, alleged to be a British owned and registered steamer, unarmed, on a voyage from Bermuda to Nassau, on the 27th of April, 1862, was captured by the United States steamer *Mercedita*, while cruising in the vicinity of Abaco. When captured she was close on the eastern coast of Great Abaco Island, an English colony, and within sight of land, and the range of the Abaco light, about four and a quarter miles from shore. She was flying the British flag at the time of her capture, and her colors were not hauled down, as alleged, until she was taken twenty or thirty miles further out to sea. She was taken to the port of Philadelphia, and there libeled and subsequently condemned, as to the ship and that portion of her cargo consisting of munitions of war.

Upon the trial it was shown that at the time of the capture her master destroyed a portion of the ship's papers. In entering this decree the Court said "that the destination, immediate or ultimate, of the vessel's cargo, was a hostile port, whether it was to have been transported to such port from Nassau, in the *Bermuda*, or by transhipment or landing and re-shipment, might have been determined by orders receivable there, or by orders which were among the papers destroyed at the time of the capture; or, in the absence of instructions, may have been discretionary with her navigator; that she was, at the time of capture, navigated under instructions received at Bermuda from residents of the hostile port of destination, and that they or their agents had control and regulation of her ulterior movements, is unquestionable. This renders the immediate destination of such parts of the cargo as consist of munitions of war less important than it otherwise might have been. Judgment as to these articles may be pronounced independently of any question of their hostile ownership. Even if the immediate destination was not absolutely hostile, it was controlled by hostile persons, whose purpose clearly was that it should reach a hostile port."

From the decree of condemnation appeal was taken to this court, no decree yet having been made in respect to the balance of the cargo—that portion not contraband of war.

The claimants insist in support of their appeal that—

1. The *Bermuda* was not liable to capture, if at the time she was on a voyage from the port of Bermuda, a neutral port, to Nassau, another neutral port, and was a British vessel, owned by a British subject. In order to render her so liable, under these circumstances, she must have been actually on a voyage to Charleston or some other blockaded port of the Southern States, with an intent to run the blockade.

2. There can be no legal blockade by a belligerent of any other than a hostile port. There can be none of a neutral port, and the *Bermuda* was, therefore, at perfect liberty to navigate to and fro among the British West India Islands, so far as the blockade was concerned, unless she was actually on a voyage to a blockaded port of our country.

3. There can be no proper legal assertion of a continued voyage, of which Nassau was but an intermediate port, unless the evidence shows that the *Bermuda* was on her way to a blockaded port via Nassau.

4. That from a legal construction of all the evidence in the cause, the voyage of the *Bermuda* was not intended to violate any blockade.

5. British merchants as neutrals in our late war, had a perfect right to trade, even in military stores, between their own ports, and to sell at one of them, even to an enemy of the United States, goods of all sorts, although with a knowledge that the purchaser bought them with a view of employing them afterward out of the neutral territory, in a war against us. A neutral may sell in his own territory to either belligerent, munitions of war, the only exception, so far as England and America are concerned, being a prohibition against fitting out vessels of war or warlike expeditions in the neutral country against one of the belligerents.

6. The question of contraband of war cannot arise with respect to any portion of the *Bermuda's* cargo, unless she was on a voyage to a blockaded port. If it was the intention to store the *Bermuda's* cargo at Nassau, and that the voyage of the *Bermuda* should terminate at that place, except as regarded her return to England, no question of contraband can arise in the cause.

7. The control of the Charleston firm over the voyage did not clothe them with any ownership, even in a prize court. Their control must be treated as confined to a direction of the ship within the limits of her prescribed voyage, and if that voyage did not include a trip to any blockaded port or to any port of the enemies of the United States, it cannot affect injuriously the neutral owners.

8. Any sale under power of attorney to Mr. Haight, a claimant, not accompanied with an interest, must have been for the use of the principal, and all moneys received under it must be the funds of the principal.

9. Spoliation of papers is cause of condemnation only as against the party committing it, if interested in the vessel or cargo, and cannot affect the rights of the parties not committing it, nor interested in the act, where either circumstance is clear.

10. There is no proof of spoliation being authorized by Mr. Haight, or that it conduced to his benefit as owner of the ship, nor is there any evidence of the spoliation of any documents properly considered as proprietary.

11. The capture was unjustifiable, because it was made within a space embraced by a line drawn due south from the nearest headland on the Island of Abaco, above the place of capture; because it was made, not on the open sea, but in waters constituting channels between islands belonging to Great Britain, a neutral Power, and because it was made before actual search, and under a general authority to seize certain vessels wherever found.

12. The claimant, Mr. Haight, as a subject of neutral power, has a right to rely in the present case upon the violation of the neutral rights of his own government, even although that government may have delayed or postponed the assertion of those rights. He may seek redress in our prize courts, and if he fails to obtain it there, although entitled to it, his own government may, at a future day, herself claim the redress. It is claimant's duty, in the first instance, to seek redress in our prize courts.

13. A subject of a foreign and neutral power, whose property is captured, has a perfect right, in the courts of the captor, to claim the restitution of his property on grounds of territorial immunity, without any intervention on the part of his government. He may claim the intervention of his government, which may withhold or afford it at its own discretion, without affecting the legal validity of the judicial claim. The owner may on this ground avail himself of the immunity given by the place of capture, within gunshot of Abaco, and within the narrow seas of the Providence channel.

The United States submit that the decree was correct on the following grounds:

1. That the vessel was, when captured, actually owned by enemies.

2. If not then actually owned by enemies, she was so entirely possessed, controlled and managed by enemies for the purpose of their own commerce, and so exclusively engaged in that commerce as to have forfeited her neutral character, and assumed a hostile character, which subjected her to condemnation as prize of war.

3. She was proceeding, when captured, with a cargo certainly destined for a blockaded port, on a voyage which had for its purpose a delivery of that cargo at such port, either by herself or by transhipment at Nassau, to some other vessel, which could more safely run the blockade.

4. That part of the cargo condemned was liable to confiscation as enemy's property, having been when captured, in actual enemy ownership, possession and control.

5. That part of the cargo was contraband of war, shipped for the purpose of reaching a hostile port of destination, and when captured it was proceeding to that destination, in the possession and under the orders and control of enemies resident thereat, (the Charleston branch of the Liverpool firm who appear as claimants.) This subjected it to confiscation, whether it was to have been carried to that destination in the *Bermuda*, or to have been unloaded or transhipped at Nassau. These facts, with their attendant aggravations, also subject the vessel, which was owned or possessed, controlled and directed by the same enemies, to condemnation.

6. That part of the cargo was also condemnable because it was proceeding, when captured, with intent to enter a blockaded port.

9. The destruction of a part of the ship's papers by the master, under the instructions of his employers, who had the actual control and direction, if they were not the owners of the vessel and cargo, under all the circumstances, a presumption, first, of hostile character; second, of destination to a blockaded port; and third, of destination of a contraband cargo for enemy use, and justifies the denial of further proof, so that condemnation on any or all of these grounds necessarily follows.

8. The *Bermuda* was good prize when captured, because she was taken on the voyage next succeeding that in which she had broken the blockade of the port of Savannah.

G. M. Wharton and Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, for claimants; James Speed, Attorney-General, and Titian J. Coffey, Esq., for government.

Evasion of the Revenue Laws—The Market Value of Champagnes at Rheims—A Lesson to Manufacturers.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice Chase Presiding.

The United States vs. *One Hundred and Twenty-five Baskets Champagne, Marked "V. C.," and Five Hundred do., Marked "B. C.," and One Other Case.*—These were cases of alleged violation of the revenue laws, argued together, involving upward of one thousand baskets of champagne.

On the 20th of April, 1864, the Collector of the Port of San Francisco seized the property in question at that port, on land, as being forfeited to the United States for a violation or an attempt to evade the revenue laws by undervaluation.

The statute provides that merchandise intended for any port of the United States, from any foreign country, *by the manufacturer*, must be invoiced, if subject to *ad valorem* duty, *at its actual value at the time and place when and where the same was manufactured*; and it is alleged that the champagne seized was invoiced much below that value by the manufacturer at Rheims, France; that the necessary declaration being made, and the Consular certificate of value obtained, it was imported and entered at the Custom-house in San Francisco upon such false invoice. The property is claimed by Eugene Clicquot, a familiar name on the wine list.

Upon the trial in the District Court of California, a decree of condemnation was entered, from which appeal was taken to the Circuit, where the judgment below was affirmed. Appeal was then taken to this court, where it was argued upon exceptions taken to the ruling below by claimants, they claiming that in order to justify condemnation, it must be shown that the invoice was *knowingly* made below the market value at Rheims; that there was no local market for champagne at that place, and that it had been therefore invoiced at the cost of manufacture, honestly and in good faith, and without intention to defraud the government. Under such circumstances the invoice was properly made, and there could be no fair presumption that it was otherwise.

The government takes the ground that the plea of the claimants is a mere evasion; that the champagne should have been invoiced at the price charged the purchaser; that the purchase was at Rheims, and as a consequence there was a market there sufficient to determine the value of the wines; that its value was the price paid by the importer at Rheims.

D. B. Eaton for claimants; James Speed, Attorney-General and Delos Lake, Esq., for the government.

Custom-House Case—Orchil.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Lewis E. Amsinck et al. vs. *Simeon Draper.*—This was an action brought against the defendant as Collector to recover $73, duties alleged to have been illegally exacted on a quantity of orchilla weed imported by the plaintiffs.

Orchilla weed is a lichen which grows near the sea in some parts of France and elsewhere, from which a dye is obtained. The manufactured article is imported sometimes in the form of a paste, sometimes of a dry powder, and sometimes of a liquid. Congress, by the tariff act of 1862, imposed a duty of ten per cent. upon orchill, and the question was whether that term meant the manufactured article alone, or whether it included the weed also.

The testimony of merchants, chemists, &c., was taken in the cause. Judge SHIPMAN held that by the construction of the statute, the term orchil meant the manufactured article, and directed a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Campbell; for defendant, Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Runkle.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The United States vs. *Wm. C. Barney, Bentham Fabian and Reginald Chauncey.*—The trial of this case was set down for yesterday. Three indictments were found against the defendants; each indictment had two counts. The first charged that the defendants, on or about the 10th of October, 1865, did forge and counterfeit, and procure to be forged and counterfeited, and aid and assist in the forging and counterfeiting, a certain instrument purporting to be a bond, which was set out in the indictment, and which was a bond authorized by the Internal Revenue Act, to be given on withdrawing certain barrels of alcohol from the Custom-house for shipment. This count of the indictment further alleged that the act was committed within the Custom-house, a place jurisdiction over which had been by the State of New-York ceded to the United States, and that the act was, on the 10th of October, an offence against the laws of the State of New-York.

This count was founded on the act of Congress of March 5, 1825, which provided that if offences committed within any such ceded place, for which no punishment was provided by the statutes of the United States, should be punished as was provided by the laws of the State.

The second count charged the defendants with uttering and publishing as true, and causing to be uttered and published as true, a certain false, forged and counterfeited writing, viz.: the bond above set forth. This count was framed upon the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1823.

The trial being set down for yesterday morning, the parties were in attendance. The government was represented by Mr. Courtney, the Assistant District Attorney, and Mr. Sedgwick. Mr. E. C. Benedict and Mr. Tracy, of the firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict, appeared for Mr. Barney, and Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Dunphy appeared for the other defendants.

Mr. Courtney stated to the Court that, in consequence of a clerical error in the indictments, he had caused new indictments to be found, and desired to enter a *nolle prosequi* on the former ones; and he moved that the defendants be arraigned on the new indictments.

The defendants' counsel desired to know in what respect the new indictments differed from the old ones. It appeared that in the first count, instead of stating that the act was on the 10th of October, 1865, an offence against the laws of the State of New-York, the new indictments stated that the act was an offence against those laws on the 5th of March, 1825, and had continued to be such down to the finding of the indictment.

Defendants' counsel requested a postponement of the arraignment, on the ground that this was more than a clerical error, and was a material variation from the former indictment. The counsel for the government, on the other hand, urged that it was not a material alteration, and that there was nothing in it which required any time for consideration.

The Judge, however, after hearing the argument, postponed the arraignment and trial till this morning.

Counterfeit Fifty-Dollar Greenbacks—Decision in Reference to Counterfeit Internal Revenue Cigar Stamps.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

An attempt was made on Saturday, in various parts of the city, to pass upon tradespeople counterfeit United States $50 bills, but with what success is not yet known.

Henry Williams was arrested in an attempt to pass one upon Mr. George Gregory, tailor, No. 663 Eighth-avenue, on Saturday evening. He had his measure taken for a pair of pantaloons, and desired to leave some money on deposit, but having nothing less than a $50 bill, he proposed to receive change from the tailor. The result was that Williams found himself before Commissioner BETTS yesterday, who held him for further examination.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

Wm. P. Fitzpatrick was taken before Commissioner Stilwell yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a United States $50 bill upon Dennis Dowling, on Saturday evening, and committed for trial in default of bail.

COUNTERFEIT INTERNAL REVENUE CIGAR STAMPS.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Charles Mitcherling came up before the Commissioner yesterday for decision. The offence was the same for which Wm. Frankie was held last Friday, selling and exposing to sale forged and counterfeit cigar stamps contrary to the provisions of the law of June 30, 1864. The commissioner alluded to the facts set forth in the evidence, on which he concluded to hold the accused for trial, and to order his committal in default of bail.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A SOMBRE CALENDAR FOR THE FEBRUARY TERM.

Judge G. G. BARNARD will open the February term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and qualify the Grand Jury, on Monday next. The calendar embraces three cases of alleged murder, as follows:

James F. Oram, for killing Joseph Van Doren, at No. 40 Beaver-street, on the 29th of July last. Mr. Van Doren, who was a city weigher and gauger, once employed Oram, and after Oram had entered into the weighing and gauging business on his own account, he heard that Van Doren had maligned him. He therefore went to Van Doren's place of business, and after a dispute, which resulted in a wrangle, it is alleged, drew a revolver and fired upon Van Doren, sending a bullet through his heart, and killing him instantly. After an inquest over the body of Van Doren, Coroner Collin committed Oram to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Frederick Hooker is to be tried for the killing of James Smith, in July last, at a public house in Fifty-fifth-street, near the East River. Smith, who had been with a party of women to a Fenian picnic at Jones' Wood, took his company thence in a boat, and landed at Fifty-fifth-street; and while they were refreshing themselves at a public house, Hooker, who is a boatman, and one Peter Carley, a boiler-maker, entered, and accused Smith of stealing a set of oars. The result was, of course, a fight, in which Smith was shot through the head. Hooker, also, was committed by Coroner Collin.

John Cahill, otherwise Carroll, for the killing of Policeman George W. Duryea, of the Nineteenth Ward, on the 16th of May, 1864. A gang of Mackerelville loafers had created disturbance in Second-avenue, near Sixty-fourth-street, and Patrolman Duryea was in pursuit of two of the fellows whom he wished to arrest for assault, when Cahill, it is alleged, approached and fired twice, lodging a bullet in Officer Duryea's head on the second fire. Cahill was committed by ex-Coroner Naumann.

William Davis, otherwise "Bill Lewis," described by the police as an old pickpocket; Charles Marshall, otherwise "Charley" C. Davis, said to be an expert hotel thief and pickpocket; and John Conness, otherwise Gordon, late a prisoner at Sing Sing, are also awaiting trial. Gordon is said to have knocked a man to the [illegible] and robbed him as he was entering a Canal-street car in Broadway.

Mary Ann Shaw, known by every policeman that has within the last five years served a month in either the Sixth or the Eighth Ward, is to be tried for receiving from one of Mr. A. T. Stewart's clerks goods which are alleged to have been stolen.

Of the other prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial for various offences, Mr. John White, first officer in the District-Attorney's office, says: "There are to be tried as soon as possible, either in the Court of Oyer and Terminer or in the Court of General Sessions, more than a hundred hardened offenders, who ought long since to have been in State Prison."

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 29.

By Justice Sutherland.

Geo. J. Forrest vs. Richard Pelton, et al.; report confirmed and judgment ordered. Chas. O. Otis vs. George E. Biddle; motion granted without costs; order to be settled on notice. Henry S. Cohn vs. Daniel N. Dugan, et al.; motion granted. Mary Ott vs. John Ott; motion for attachment granted. Martin Frisen vs. Augustus Rapelye; motion granted. Joseph Nickerson vs. Baylies Sanford; motion granted unless plaintiff consent to give credit on judgment for the $50; order to be settled on notice. James Merritt vs. James McNulty; upon the whole, I think, the proceedings in this action should be stayed until the appeal to the General Term from the judgment in the other action shall be heard and determined. H. M. Rohrscheit vs. Ambrose Stevens; inquest set aside and action restored to the calendar for trial, on payment of $30 costs within five days. Wm. Post and wife vs. Jehiel J. Post et al.; report confirmed and judgment ordered. Ella Dennisby, &c., vs. Chas. Dennis; memoranda for counsel. Emma Saur vs. Chas. A. Wright et al.; motion granted with $10 costs, and order to be settled on notice. John W. Quincy vs. Ontario Iron Works; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action. Wallace P. Groom et al. vs. Charles S. Archer et al.; motion denied without costs. Margaret S. Felt vs. Benjamin A. Hegeman et al.; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 29.

By Judge Brady.

Lawrence vs. Kagel; decree settled. White vs. Havemeyer; stenographer's notes are indispensable before the case can be settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

Woodbury vs. Engler; judgment for plaintiff; facts &c., to be settled on notice. Clark vs. Bailey; judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed. (See opinion.) Maass vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed. Albernethy vs. The Society of the Church of the Puritans; judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 29.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

W. R. Andrews, et al. vs. Benjamin Moore; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee to hear &c. Mary Allen vs. The Mayor &c.; motion granted and inquest ordered accordingly. Margaret H. Polk vs. The Mayor &c.; motion granted and judgment ordered accordingly. Ezra Marsh vs. John A. Hadden; motion granted. Charles Oakley vs. The Mayor &c. of New-York; motion granted. Erastus Wheaton vs. Frederick Emmerling; motion granted. Wm. P. Earle vs. John A. Butler; motion granted. Charles Christmas vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; motion granted. August Belmont vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; motion granted.

By Justice Monell.

Morritz Van Burk & Co. vs. Frederick M. Peyser; case settled—papers in Clerk's office.

By Justice McCunn.

George L. Dwight vs. the Gutta Percha and India-Rubber Manufacturing Company; order granted. Henry D. Stover vs. Daniel M. Porter; motion denied with $10 costs—papers in the Clerk's office. Maria Gross vs. John H. Pape; motion denied—papers in office. George the Count Joannes vs. Stephen R. Fiske; plaintiff's motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 30.

By Justice Barbour.

Andrew H. Ballard vs. James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted, without costs. Charles F. Moulton vs. Gelema Carty; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 30.

By Judge Brady.

Matthias Willie vs. William Quewzer; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 30.

By Justice Sutherland.

Alvina Bown vs. Frederick Augustus Bown; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to the plaintiff. Michael Keenan vs. Bridget Keenan; reference ordered to inquire as to the amount of alimony that should be allowed. In the matter of the petition of Mary J. Fox *et al.* to sell real estate; order granted.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

WANTED A SIGHT.

Charles Adams, a Seventh Ward rough, when asked to plead to the charge of assaulting Officer Martin Dixon, said he wasn't ready for trial, as he didn't have his witnesses present. The Court informed him that that was his business; his friends knew of his arrest. Prisoner said he wanted a "sight." When asked what sight he wanted, he only replied fair play and time to prepare for trial. As he had been a fugitive from justice for three months, the request of prisoner was denied. The officer said the prisoner assaulted him on the 11th of this month and the 21st of September last. After the first assault he could not find the prisoner. It seems he was on the Island. On the 1eth inst. he saw Adams and arrested him. He had no sooner done so than he was knocked down by the prisoner and three other men, who are all now in the Penitentiary for siding in the assault, and after he was down he was kicked and beaten unmercifully. The prisoner was convicted and given a sight of the Penitentiary for six months.

ATTEMPTED TO STEAL.

John Smith, a boy, entered the store of Caroline Gesser, in First-avenue, and asked her to change him a fifty cent stamp. She put a box on the counter, having about $10 in it, to give the asked for change, when he snatched it, but was caught when attempting to get out of the door. This yielding to temptation consigned him to the House of Refuge for one year.

A LARCENY OF FIVE CENTS.

Albert Burchardt, a very respectable looking man, was charged with stealing twenty-three pawnbroker's slips. The value set on them in the complaint was 25 cents. They lay on the counter ready to be given out as customers came in, and the prisoner snatched a page of these tickets. Mr. Goodwin, the complainant, eventually estimated his loss at five cents, but he added, that having these tickets defendant could make duplicates and redeem goods. He had not done so, but he might have done so and subjected complainant to great loss. The prisoner, who evidently had committed the act when intoxicated for mischief's sake, was found guilty and fined $5.

A LAME DEFENCE.

Robert Wilson, a boy, was charged with stealing forty-two and a half yards of muslin from the store of Charles Neelis, No. 439 Grand-street. The goods stood at the door, but complainant did not know who had taken them and was surprised to see Officer Jeremiah Wood bring in the prisoner and his property. The officer said that when standing in Ludlow-street, he saw the boy carrying this pile of muslin. He immediately asked him where he got it, when he replied in the First-avenue. That answer did not satisfy the officer, and he arrested him. Taking him to prison he admitted that he had stolen the muslin, and took the officer to No. 439 Grand-street, where the goods were identified. By way of explanation, the boy said that he saw another boy running with the goods, and believing they were stolen he made him give them up, and was standing waiting for an officer to surrender the property when he was arrested. The officer said the boy was walking as quickly home with the goods as he could when arrested, and the fact that he said he got them in First-avenue contradicted his defence. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

HEARD A GREAT DEAL BUT DIDN'T SEE MUCH.

William McGinness was charged with the larceny of a watch worth $15, the property of Martin Steger. Complainant said the prisoner came to his stand and asked him to look at his watch and give him the time. That was the last he saw of his watch and he believed McGinness took it. John Keeger said: "I am the boss of him as was here and I hear so much he stole the watch."

Q.—Did you see the watch? A.—I saw the watch before, but I didn't see him take it, and I said Bill have you got the watch; if you have pawned it give me the ticket, and he said "wait till to-morrow."

Q.—Did he give it? A.—No; he didn't say that he took it; all he said was, "Wait till to-morrow."

The court was of the opinion that McGinness stole the watch, but he had to be acquitted.

ROBBED BY SOMEBODY.

Edward Kelsey was charged with stealing a watch valued at $15, the property of Albert Frankben. Witness said he went into a house corner of Wooster and Houston streets, and offered to sell his pocketbook for $5. The prisoner was there, and two others. All that was in the pocketbook was $2, and the book itself was not worth ten cents. They looked at the pocketbook and said it was "a go." Then they gave it back and said they would prefer his watch. The watch was taken by one of the three, and he had defendant arrested on suspicion. He admitted having taken some liquor. There were so many inconsistencies in the statement of complainant that a verdict of acquittal had to be rendered.

A STRANGE STORY.

George Lingraff, a man who, from appearances, might possibly have evaded the draft, was charged with personating a policeman. His accuser, Amor Seitz, told such a story that, if found in a novel, would be declared a pure fabrication of the brain. Before pleading, his counsel, Mr. Howe, moved that the case be dismissed on its merits. The complainant, he said, charged an "unknown man" with placing complainant under arrest. The motion was denied, and the witness was told to proceed, and from his direct and cross-examination the following facts appeared: Mr. Seitz is in some sort of business, and keeps a store at No. 221 Rivington-street. A day or two ago two men entered his store, one of them the prisoner, the other designated by him as an unknown man, who has not yet been arrested, and said that they had received some intimation that he had a "mill." When he asked for an explanation of what they meant by a "mill," they charged him plainly with issuing counterfeit money. Mr. Seitz closed his hands, rubbed them together, smiled very graciously, and said, "gentlemen, you are mistaken." The companion of the prisoner acted as if he were a mute, but the other kept talking all the time, and turned the smiles of Mr. Seitz into wrinkles by telling him that he would have to arrest him. Mr. Seitz asked what for, and the unknown man said for desertion. Mr. Seitz replied that if that was so, it was so. He then donned his hat and coat and accompanied the pretended policemen. After leaving Rivington-street, Mr. Seitz was taken through a great many other streets, and though no money was asked of him directly, the "Unknown" threw out hints that a little cash would be acceptable. Mr. Seitz's rejoinder invariably was, "Take me before my accusers." They took him to a big house in Bleecker-street, which he supposed to be the military headquarters of the Department of the East. There he heard somebody say they didn't want deserters now. He was then taken to a place that, according to his description, was No. 300 Mulberry-street; it was a big building, on a back street of Broadway, adjoining Bleecker-street. There a man said very gruffly that they had nothing to do with deserters. Again the trio started in search of a place of confinement, and after reaching Broadway the subject of money was again indirectly broached by the "Unknown," but Mr. Seitz did not respond. They finally reached the neighborhood of Castle Garden. How many hours they may have wandered together does not appear, but it must have been several, at all events. Nearing Castle Garden, the "Unknown" said to the other man, who had not yet spoken a word, "you take charge of this man for a few minutes." He then made his exit from Broadway through a side-street, and Mr. Seitz finally thinking he had been wrongfully arrested, called upon a policeman, and had his mute custodian arrested for personating a policeman. It did not appear through all the evidence that the prisoner ever opened his lips; he did not speak in court, and for aught that is known he may be a mute. The "Unknown" who has escaped did all the talking, broached the subject of money for a discharge, and then when he appears to have failed, suddenly disappeared. Defendant might have been an accomplice, but it was just as likely that he was a dupe of the man who personated the policeman. After hearing all the evidence in the case, the accused was acquitted.

A CONTEMPTIBLE LARCENY—A TALE OF HARDSHIP.

Edward Daley, a very respectable looking young man, was charged with the robbery of Connor Reynolds, an aged Irishman. The story of the poor old man divested of its verbiage is this: He had worked for years in Meriden, Conn., and as he saved his money he sent it to his family in Cork, Ireland. Besides sending home to his family a monthly stipend to help them along, he managed to save enough to take him there himself and bring them over to this country with him. He came on from Meridan to this city and took passage in the steamer *Adriatic* for Europe, but the steamer not being ready to sail, he went ashore and met the prisoner and another man, who pretended to be also from Ireland, and also to have taken passage in the same ship. Poor Reynolds was very glad to meet not only countrymen, but men that appeared to be so friendly, and who would be such excellent companions on the voyage, and of course he asked them to have a drink. As yet he had not fixed on a place to spend the few nights necessary on shore, before being permitted to go on board, and when they told him that they knew of a place where he could have the best of accommodations, he very gladly allowed them to be his guides. They took him to the Atlantic Hotel, and the old man paid for the board of his friends, and went up with one of them to bed. But previous to this they had seen the money Reynolds had and the pocket in which he kept it. When they went up to the bedroom the old man stript off his clothing and knelt to say his prayers when the light was blown out; and while the old man was praying the thief rifled his pockets of every cent he had. Thief number one said he had forgotten something below and he would be up in a minute. The old man still continued at his devotions, when the prisoner jumped into the room and stopped him by exclaiming, "Ah, you are in the dark; I wanted to talk to you; let me get a light for you." The prisoner took the candle and left. As thief No. 1 was going out of the hotel, No. 2 was entering the room, and took the candle out and left as quickly as his accomplice. The old man concluded his story by saying: "Sir, the *Adriatic* has sailed, and I paid my passage in her; she sailed while I was in the House of Detention; my family expect me in her, and I have not now even a cent to take me back to Meriden, in Connecticut." The defendant attempted to prove an *alibi*, but not to the satisfaction of Judge DOWLING, who convicted the prisoner, and gave him the full penalty of the law—six months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $50.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. M. Cornwell, New-York; A. J. Milbank, James A. Bishop, New-York; H. W. Mercer, Philadelphia; Otto Droop, England; A. C. Peters, Misses Mary and Lottie Peters, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Towle and son, W. Dennis, E. S. Young, Connecticut; H. Stucker, Nassau; M. Sanford, Mr. Macintosh, P. Ceballos, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sargent, New-York; F. Muir, England; C. Sneidler, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Brown, Brooklyn; Ed. Verdon, Nassau; F. Alley, New-York; K. Adams, London, C. W.; Jno. Edmiston, New-York; G. W. Wylie, New-York; Mrs. Parmell and daughter, J. T. Hamlin, S. W. Lasselley, J. B. Donnelly, O. F. Millard, Mrs. S. Hewitt, Nassau; D. Newman, London; Rev. J. Jordon, 5 children and servant, Nassau; E. Rodriguez, Havana; G. Guitel, New-Orleans; Wm. Steele, Jos. Jordan, Geo. Douglas, Trenton; Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, New-York; Miss Farrington, Nassau.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—H. D. Haddock and wife, A. B. Spurling, W. Letch, Mrs. L. Boudro, J. Dubail, R. Boormann, M. Friedlander, Mrs. McDevey, W. D. Borden, G. W. Johnson, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Fitz, Mrs. Adams, T. H. Houston, H. Godchaux and wife, Mrs. Bogert and 2 daughters, V. Schumann, Mrs. Wiswell, Mrs. Hickey, C. Kreamer, T. F. Seabury, wife, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Seabury, Miss Seabury, Capt. Lindey, M. Wingenstein, John Touro, A. A. Nickerson, J. R. Spaulding, J. E. Smith, J. A. Castanado, Mrs. E. Templeton, and 8 in second cabin.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Havana—E. L. Barteaux, Wm. Betty, J. F. Bigelow, Capt. Bowland, Col. Brish, J. R. Beardsley, W. J. Bellah, Major Clendenin, A. Friederberg, Capt. Fay, L. Fried, T. Frost, C. F. Haywood, C. A. Hutchinson, J. Hester, R. N. Heath, W. B. Hurdley, S. A. Hunter, A. Hillery, J. J. Jones, J. Kahn, Mrs. Louis Edin Lovell, R. L. Morris, W. H. McDowell, A. Metaler, W. W. Nichols, Mrs. E. Padelford, J. L. Porter, J. B. Patten, W. G. Robinson, Miss M. Ritchie, S. W. Sherman, L. Smith, J. H. Scribner, S. S. Strong, Miss Steinberger, G. J. Thomas, Rev. J. Fustin, H. J. Wakeman, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets..... 5 16 | Moon rises... 6 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 56 | Gov. Island. 8 45 | Hell Gate...10 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow, F. Macdonald; Gen. Custer, Beckett, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick & Co.; North American, (Br.,) Smyhe, Liverpool, via Portland, Williams & Guion.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship Wizard King, Woodworth, Apalachicola, E. A. Hussy & Co.

Brigs Freole, (Dan.,) Altson, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Bessie, (Br.,) Thomas, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Hattie M. Mayo, Salsbery, Pensacola, I. B. Gager; Izetta, Littlefield, Savannah, Lunt Bros.; Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Harriet Brewster, Hallock, Mobile, I. B. Gager; R. Caldwell, McCormick, Mobile, I. B. Gager; Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, T. Mills; Forest King, Briggs, Marseilles, J. R. Dow; J. G. Whipple, Jones, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffee; M. E. Gage, Hopkins, Charleston, W. H. Robson; Pioneer, (Br.,) Foster, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; John Dorrance, Price, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Hibernian, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Jan. 11, via Londonderry the 12th, and Portland, Me., 28th, with mdse. and 152 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Jan. 28, lat. 33 15, lon. 78 40, passed steamship Isabel. 29th, 6 P. M., 15 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamship San Salvador.

Steamship Evening Star, Mitchell, New-Orleans Jan. 22, via Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

Steamship Propontis, (Br.,) Higginson, Philadelphia, to finish loading for Liverpool, to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Arletta, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Jacksonville 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras. Jan. 23, lat. 36, lon. 74 30, picked up a yawl boat about 18 feet long, painted black, with green gunwales and green bottom; had been but a short time in the water. Left bark B. F. Shaw, Cann, for Havana, ldg.; brigs Lewis Clark, Bartlett, for New-York, ldg.; Pedro, Pickett, for do. do.

Brig Star Castle, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Chester, (of Chester, N. S.,) Carson, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to C. Nickerson & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Windsor, for New-York.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Hurd, Elizabethport, for Norwich, with iron.

Schr. Helen McLeod, ——, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. York River, Loundsbury, Georgetown, D. C.

SAILED—Steamer Ceres.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

Below.

Ship Chieftain, McGuire, from San Francisco Sept. 27.

Prus. bark ——, from Rio Janeiro, and one brig.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 30—Arr. ship Island Home, Greenock.

Foreign Ports.

ST. THOMAS—In port Jan. 22, Am. ships Rising Sun, dischg.; Othello, putting in new mainmast; bark Sarah A. Staples, dischg., for charter; steamer Julia, repairing; schrs. Othello, reloading; T. J. Dale, repairing; Everglade, dischg.; Mary Patten, for charter; Nev, wtg. turn for railway; bark Edmond Dwight, Boston, dischg., under survey; ship Canada; brig D. Trowbridge, in distress; H. P. Russell, for charter; Br. ships Douglas Castle, dischg.; Consul, do.; barks F. Tupper, do.; Sheffield, do.; Princeton, condemned and sold 15th; brigs Ellen, loading Princeton's cargo; Relief, under survey; Maria, do.; Anna, for charter; Catherine Morris, for Manzanilla; Albert Demis, dischg.; Helen, for charter; Tropic Bird, with circus company; Agnes, in distress; Boston, dischg., under survey; schr. Flying Cloud, repairing; schr. Alex. McLeod, ldg. for New-York; bark Warrior, schr. Atlantic, in distress; bark Orona, for charter; brig Clara, do.; brig Eclipse, do.; Dan. brig Dr. Ericksen, dischg.; Dutch bark Judah Coppe, brig Fred. Wording, distress.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 149, Jan. 30, 1866.
64, 6, 44, 8, 28, 29, 77, 31, 35, 59, 61, 19, 53.

KENTUCKY—CLASS 150, Jan. 30, 1866.
61, 52, 68, 45, 66, 2, 25, 78, 73, 75, 16, 28, 9.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 49, Jan. 30, 1866.
33, 30, 10, 20, 62, 67, 36, 15, 40, 5, 13, 64, 28.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 50, Jan. 30, 1866.
34, 4, 43, 26, 66, 55, 76, 48, 10, 3, 65, 39, 53.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

HENRY'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT IS superior to all others for the cure of headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, bruises, sprains, frost bites, &c. TRY IT.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing
SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.—A ticket for sale; price $100. Apply at No. 225 [illegible] between the hours of 8 and 12.